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# THE EVENING NEWS.

**M. LEVIN**  
NEW and SECOND HAND  
FURNITURE

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

NUMBER 306

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1907

If we have not served you in the past 't'was not because we didn't want to. But perhaps, you haven't had occasion to visit our store, or perhaps you are not acquainted with our business. If not, why not? It is our pleasure to serve you, and we strain every point to please, and make business transactions with us a pleasure.

We have confidence in our ability, and all we ask is a fair trial. TRY US.

**MASON DRUG CO.**  
The Progressive Pharmacists  
Phone 44.

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of ad- vancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose ac- count is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

**Ada National Bank**  
Capital and Surplus, \$63,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

## OKLOHOMA CENTRAL IS PULLING THROUGH PURCELL

The work of track laying on the Oklahoma Central Railway is being rushed at a rapid rate. The road is being pushed through town and by Satur- day night it will be several miles north- west of town. Much work is being done in the yards, sidings are being laid, switches put in and connection made with the Santa Fe tracks. Large quantities of material of various sorts are being hauled in the yards. The depot grounds are being leveled up and work will soon begin on that struc- ture. Regular train service between this place and Lehigh will probably be- gin next week.—Purcell Register.

finishing touches are needed.

More than a week ago steel laying was in progress within two miles of Purcell and but for some obstacles en- countered that city would have been reached last Saturday.

From the best information obtain- able it is stated that the opinion is that the track laying gang will reach here March 28.

The company already has equipment and is running trains on the east end and the whistle of the Oklahoma Cen- tral will be heard regularly here just as soon as the track is laid.—Chick- sha Express.

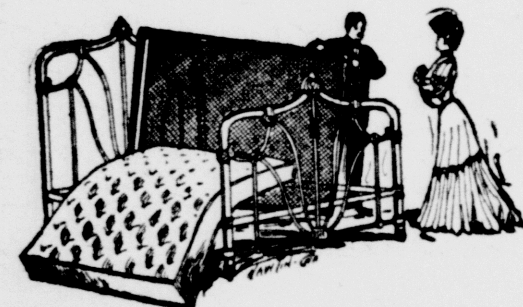
### Slowly Improving.

Mrs. Arthur Stotts, of The News force, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is slowly recovering. When she becomes strong enough she will visit her parents in Western Okla- homa.

## THE ADVANTAGE

of buying Furniture on the easy payment plan is apparent to anyone who will take time to think, and many, we are glad to say, are taking advantage of our liberal propositions. Money saved in the purchase of furniture pays better than anything because it adds to the enjoy- ment of the home. We want more customers, and to that end will continue our easy payment plan.

We are prepared to offer you an Iron Bed, Mattress and Spring as low as \$6.50, \$2.00 down and \$1.00 per week. If you want a better Bed Mattress and Spring we have them on equally as liberal a plan. Try a good bed one and you will not regret it. Our store is the best place to get them.



Reed Rockers are both comfortable and service- able. We have them at \$3.75 to \$5.00, \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per week.

Also kindly remember that we carry a large line of Coffins, Caskets and Undertaker's Goods, and can furnish you a Hearse, Licensed Embalmer and Un- dertaker, who will, when requested, take complete charge of funeral without extra charge.

We buy and sell second hand Furniture and exchange new Furni- ture for old. Bring your wants to us and we will supply them.

We sell Jap-a-lao which will make your old Furniture look like new, and at small expense

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## WILL WAGE CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTITUTION'S ADOPTION

Guthrie, Okla., March 16.—Under the ordinance it is the President's duty to give public notice of the elections pro- vided for within sixty days and also to publish the same for sixty days. This has no bearing upon the primaries. The convention partially provided that the Legislature should pass a pri- mary law, but a letter presented by Mr. Haskell, and ordered by the con- vention sent to the chairman of both Democratic and Republican committees dealing with the situation as applied to the first election, has its significance. The letter announces that the people of all parties desire an opportunity to nominate their candidates by the pri- mary instead of the convention plan.

"The convention has provided for mandatory primaries, after the consti- tution is adopted," the letter reads, "but this does not take care of the first election, and owing to the peculiar wording of the enabling act the legal opinion is divided as to the convention's ability to do so."

"However, believing that all great political parties will unite in giving the people what they want and are entitled to, the convention leaves in charge of our committee, until after our recess, the further consideration of the pri- mary being made mandatory for the first election. The committee recom- mends June 1, 1907, as a general pri- mary day for the nomination of elec- tive public officers. United States sen- ators included, and asks you as chair- man of your party in the state, if your committee will join in this primary to the end that the people from the very beginning of statehood, control the selection of their public servants."

This letter makes it apparent that the convention is yet free to include the mandatory primary feature for the

first election when it reassembles in April if it desires to, and in this senti- ment is supported by legal opinions that its power exists.

There is remaining of the \$100,000 appropriation by Congress only \$831 un- expended. Under the action of Thurs- day night Ed F. Johns of Chickasha, F. M. Gault of Geary and C. L. Long of Wewoka, were designated the fin- ance committee to solicit funds for holding the first State election. It is to file a report with the Secretary of State, and any money left after ex- penses are paid goes into the new State's Treasury.

"People may donate," said Mr. Hayes, "with the hope that when we get statehood the State will reimburse them. If anything should happen, however, that we would not get state- hood, those who donate of course lose."

It was announced tonight that an ac- tive campaign would begin shortly to support the Constitution before the people and to assist, President Murray appointed Delegates Kane, Mitch, Al- derson, Ledbetter and B. F. Harrison, to draft a public address, which will set forth the salient features of the document. Mr. Haskell, who has been one of the active members in making the constitution, will be one of the first to take the stump for it. He will be- gin a series of speeches in about two weeks, the appointment being made by other delegates.

The adjournment taken is for thirty- one days, but will not interfere with the campaign proposed. The compiling committee will need two weeks and the same time will be required to transcribe. The committees will not begin work here until next Thursday and hope to have the Constitution in pamphlet form by April 1.

## DELEGATES COMPLETE WORK-- WILL RETURN TO SIGN UP

Guthrie, Ok., March 16.—At twenty- four minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday, the ninety-fourth legislative day of its existence, the Oklahoma constitutional convention concluded its detailed labors, and adjourned until 10 a. m. April 16, when the official documents will be ready for signing.

The closing hours were not marked by scenes of disorder, as often attend legislative adjournments, but instead delegates from Indian Territory and Oklahoma clasped hands in a friendly spirit over finishing the work which will give them union in statehood. Many were visibly affected when the final hour arrived and the sentiment surrounding the labors became ap- parent.

The convention applauded loudly as Mr. Johnston, delegate from Perry, and Mr. Haskell, delegate from Mus- kogee, gave greeting to each other on the part of the people of either terri- tory, thus waiving the boundary line which has existed for nineteen years.

President Murray's closing address told the world that the Indians who nearly a century ago had forsaken their homes that the government might become great would at last re-

ceive their protection in citizenship. He, like many others coming to the convention, had been actuated by a de- sire to guard the Indian's rights, so frequently and flagrantly violated by the Federal government, and rejoiced that the constitution gave to the Indian every consideration wished for and to the people at large everything they desired. Some of the Republican dele- gates, who admitted the inability of their minority to successfully pursue its general ideas into legislative shape, suggested that the constitution would be "a pretty good document after all."

After a song and a prayer led by the chaplain, President Murray asked the eighty-five delegates present to hold up their hands, which they did.

"Shake, fellow, shake," he said, and declared the session at an end. Most of the day was spent in close scrutiny of the last provisions going into the constitution that error might not creep in with the rush. Every- thing presented on final passage went through unanimously except the pro- vision granting right of suffrage to women in school district matters, which barely got over with 58 votes in its favor.

## A DAY FOR CANDIDATES TO MINGLE WITH PEOPLE

This has been an ideal Saturday for candidates for office in Pontotoc county.

The county seat was filled with sov- eign voters, all of whom are naturally interested in the choice of their first public servants, and a large number of those seeking Democratic nominations were in evidence on the streets.

And it is proper they should be, and that all should give a respectful hear- ing to the statements of their claims for office.

These offices must be filled. The first administration of the county's affairs will be the most important one. Good officers must be selected. The Democratic party will do the selecting. No man knows every other man in the county. The city primaries are over;

now the track is clear for the running of the county candidates.

Only a few weeks remain before the primary election whereat Pontotoc's first officers will be chosen.

Everybody should get acquainted with the various candidates and be pre- pared to make an intelligent choice.

It is your plain duty as a good dem- ocrat and as a patriotic citizen.

### Fell From the Roof.

While putting on a roof to a new house Friday afternoon the scaffolding collapsed and three or four carpenters fell to the ground. G. M. Anglin, one of them, received painful injuries in- ternally, but not to any dangerous ex- tent, it is thought.

CAPITOL  
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LOTS  
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EASY  
PAYMENT  
PLAN

BEARD & BLANKS, owners of Capitol Hill addition will sell you an acre lot on the installment plan. Shade trees on every street. They write all kinds of Insurance—Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Life and Accident—in strongest companies in the world. Loan money on improved city property or to build, and on farms. Buy and sell Real Estate, have houses to rent and will rent yours. A share of your business is re- spectively solicited.

**Beard & Blanks**  
Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

## FORAKER PAID EXPENSES OF DEFENDING THE NEGROES

Washington, March 16.—That Sen- ator Foraker is gathering evidence at his own expense in defense of former negro soldiers who were discharged from the army for alleged complicity in the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, was disclosed yesterday in a sharp clash between members of the senate committee on military affairs which is investigating the Brownsville affray.

Senators Overman, Foster and War- ner had plied a number of witnesses with questions as to whom they had talked with before coming to Washing- ton to testify. The witnesses con- fessed that they had been interviewed by a man named Ferguson as to what they knew concerning the Brownsville affray and the senators named then displayed an active interest in Ferguson's mission, and as to whether he was a white man or a negro. The wit- nesses seemed to be in doubt and none were willing to swear to his race and all of the witnesses disclaimed knowl- edge of Ferguson's connections with the investigation.

Again and again witnesses were asked if Ferguson was white or black and this form of questioning was pur- sued when Corporal John L. Rimmell, a cook of company M, 26th infantry, was recalled for cross-examination. During the inquiry Senator Foraker

sat silent until the question seemed to raise some doubt as to whether the witness was telling the truth concern- ing his acquaintance with Ferguson and the senator interrupted, saying:

"Ferguson went down to Fort Sam Houston at my expense. I received an anonymous letter giving the names of several persons said to have in- formation that might be of value in this inquiry. These persons were said to be at Fort Sam Houston, and I sent Ferguson down there to talk with them and find out what they knew. If any one suspects that the manner of con- ducting this examination and the hand- ling of witnesses is not as it should be, I would like to take the stand and make an explanation."

### Delegate Weaver at Home.

Carlton Weaver returned today from Guthrie after over three months' labors as delegate in the constitutional convention. The adjournment of the convention yesterday practically com- pletes his work, though he and the other delegates will return on April 16th to ratify the work of the special committee on arrangement and style and to affix their signatures to the finished document.

Mr. Weaver says it's the best con- stitution in the world.

We have sold all our brick on hand but if you or your friends are going to build, you run no risk in placing your order with us. We make brick now at the rate of 20,000 per day, and we are preparing to make anything you want in the line of burnt clay ware. Our circular letter to users of building material in clay ware will be ready in a few days. Write for it.

**ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.**

## ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.

W. H. Ebey,  
Loan and Abstract Officer

W. H. Braley, Insurance,  
Real Estate and Rental Officer

**Farm Loans.** This company makes a specialty of negotiating loans on intermarried surplus where restrictions have been removed, and on dead Indian lands. You get all you borrow and without delay.

**Insurance.** We represent a large number of the world's leading Fire Insurance companies, and our treatment of the Ada insuring public should elicit your hearty patronage.

**City Loans.** We make loans on improved property, or to build with. Either a straight loan or on monthly payments. Our facilities for handling city loans are the best.

**Bonds.** All kinds of surety bonds executed in our office without delay. In the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., the leader.

**Chattel Loans.** Plenty of money to loan farmers on their stock and 1907 crops at reasonable rates.

**Real Estate.** We invite you to list your real estate with us whether city property or land and whether improved or unimproved. Our meth- od of handling real estate is direct, businesslike and effective. Give E. F. Pugh, our salesman, your price and we will do the rest.

**Abstracts.** Great care and at- tention is given to the compilation of abstracts, and our work is neat and our charges reasonable. Office maps are open to the public and any information consistent with our business is freely given.

**Rentals.** We will collect your rents and save you worry and money in so doing. No extra charge for paying taxes or looking after repairs, etc. One commission covers all. Mr. Pugh will have charge of rentals in connection with real estate.

**ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.**  
Rear Citizens Nat'l Bank. Ada, I. T.



# Gossip of Gotham

New Use for Tights and Shoes Worn by Famous Actresses—Phelps Stokes and Wife Abandon Settlement Work for Social Cause—Other Notes from the Metropolis.

NEW YORK.—One of the oddest flats in New York city is on the upper West side, not far from the Manhattan street station of the subway. It rejoices in the inebriant if expressive title of the Soubrette Museum. It is tenanted by Mr. Epes W. Sargent, who some years ago began to pick up theatrical souvenirs and who increased his collection until it is unlike anything else in town. The most striking feature of the apartment is the portiere of tights between the dining room and library. Pauline Hall, Vernona Jarbeau, Cheridah Simpson, Truly Shattuck, Emma Carus, Belle Gold and half a dozen others contributed to the collection, which is caught up on either side with gaudy pink, white and black striped stockings contributed by Sallie Stembler. They were worn by her in a vaudeville sketch and are quite the most impossible things imaginable.

In one corner of the room a dainty satin apron with lace insertions, worn by Lillian Russell in her Weber & Fields' days, occupies a prominent place. A notable feature is a dodo of stage shoes running completely around the parlor. It comprises every style of stage shoe, from the half-ounce dancing slipper to the 22 ounce clog. The smallest shoe in the collection is that of Josephine Cohan, a dainty dancing shoe of black kid, a full half inch smaller than a shoe worn by one of the smallest of the Lilliputians' company. There are steam-stained slippers from serpentine dancers, such as Papinta, side by side with the dainty French creations of Fougere, the straw sandals of Ten Ich, the magician, and a cloth of gold slipper worn by Elsie de Wolfe. Ada Lewis' slipper is as tough in looks as the parts she used to play. A slipper from one of the mid-west "honkatons" hangs beside a dainty pair worn by one of the genuinely original Floradora sextet girls, while "Slivers" Oakley's clumsy clog hangs between a blue beaded moccasin worn by Sitting Bull and a quill-decorated affair worn by one of the Mesdames Sitting Bull.

A cabinet in one corner was used in one of the productions of the old Lyceum theater, and scarcely suggests its picture-frame molding and stamped paper origin, while a glazed cabinet contains a heterogeneous collection, ranging from an inkstand owned by Gen. Santa Anna, the Mexican patriot, and pass-out checks to Ford's theater used the night of Lincoln's assassination, to dressed fleas from New Orleans, and a Turk's head made by Goldin, the magician, out of a napkin cleverly folded. A two-quart candy jar is very nearly full of seat coupons, telling of shows good and bad.

All told the collection consists of more than 2,000 souvenirs, and the history of most of them can be readily recalled by the owner.

## MILLIONAIRE AND WIFE QUIT SETTLEMENT WORK.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, who was Rose Pastor, a cigarmaker, have abandoned their settlement work on the East side in New York, and will become active missionaries for the Social Democratic cause.

"So long as there remains this inherent injustice in the misused industrial system, which makes people poor, and then sees that they are kept so," they say, they have found their work can do little or no effective good.

"The idle rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no really good purpose so long as the unjust social system remains," is another reason advanced by Mrs. Stokes for their abandonment of a task which his made them known throughout the country.

When Mr. Stokes, son of a millionaire New York family, took up settlement work in New York, after leaving college, he met Rose Pastor, then writing for a Jewish newspaper and working in one of the settlements. She had formerly been a cigarmaker in Cleveland, O. He married her, gave up his rich home, and went to live with her in a five-room flat in the heart of the lower East side.

In explaining their action, Mrs. Stokes issued the following statement: "My husband and I are no longer engaged in settlement work because, through the attitude of such institutions—well meaning and kindly as the spirit of those engaged in the work may be—people are blinded to the real issues. The idle rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no really good purpose, so long as the unjust social system remains, which legalizes the taking of great wealth by the idle.

"The oppressed are blind to the fact that settlements, churches, and similar institutions can do little real good so long as there remains the injustice inherent in the industrial system which makes and keeps people poor. We are now most actively engaged in speaking to awaken earnest men and women everywhere to a recognition of the real facts and the real issues."

## BLIND GIRLS TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARDS.

Miss Hanna Isaacs, the blind telephone operator of Lebanon hospital, the Bronx, has been requested to teach a class of blind girls the art of manipulating a telephone switchboard. She is going to do this at the suggestion of an officer of the telephone company, who has agreed to hire the blind operators immediately if they show anything like Miss Isaacs' proficiency.

Miss Isaacs was taken to the hospital three years ago to have an operation performed on her eyes. At that time her sight was failing. Before the operation could be performed, however, she suffered from blood poisoning, and it was necessary to take out both her eyes.

The unfortunate young woman had neither relatives nor friends. She had become a general favorite at the hospital, and Superintendent William Daub planned to keep her and make some easy berth for her. At that time the hospital did not have a telephone switchboard, and as one was going to be put in one of the surgeons suggested that the blind girl learn to operate it. The switchboard was put in and it has ten trunk wires and 40 extensions.

The girl learned to operate it in two days with such skill and splendid precision that everyone who watched her work was amazed. She also learned to operate a typewriter, and now handles all the correspondence for Superintendent Daub.

A few weeks ago the young woman was invited to attend one of Helen Keller's lectures at the Waldorf, and after Miss Keller spoke she told of her experience as a telephone operator. Before this Superintendent Tucker of the telephone company had taken a deep interest in the girl, and proposed that she teach a class of blind girls to become telephone operators. She was delighted with the idea, and will begin her new work next week.

## BEGGERS CONTINUALLY HOUNDING MRS. SAGE.

Mrs. Russell Sage is practically in a state of siege at her country home at Lawrence, L. I., because of the importunities of applicants for her bounty.

So persistent have been the demands upon her, not only by special messengers and by mail but by those who hope to obtain a personal interview, that she is almost deprived of out-of-door recreation.

Scores of these beggars who would extort from her some promise or gift of money for either real or fancied needs lie in wait outside the grounds and outposts are maintained by men and women who trust to luck that fortune may favor them in their appeals.

Mrs. Sage has been in a quandary whether to remain in Lawrence or come into the city to live, but close personal friends have advised her to remain where she is. For, as one of them remarked: "Mrs. Sage is hounded to death in the country, but she wouldn't know a moment's peace were she to move to New York."

Mrs. Sage has, according to the statement of this same friend, determined that she will grant an interview to no one; that she will neither speak with any one not an intimate friend or who does not come accompanied from her attorney, Henry W. de Forest. Her servants have been instructed to this effect.

"As a matter of fact," said this friend, "Mrs. Sage is beginning to feel herself persecuted, and things have come to such a state that she hesitates to go abroad either alone or with friends."

## BUYING A WAGON

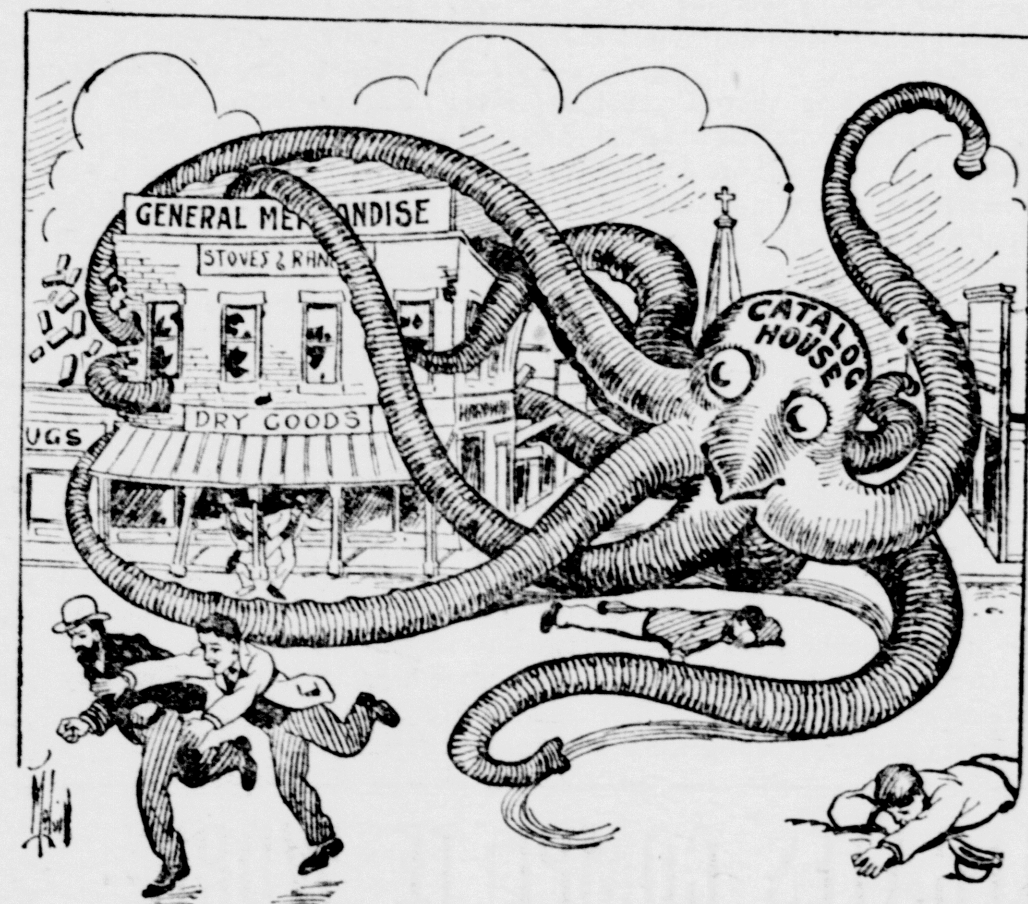
How Mr. Brown Got the Worst of Two Bargains.

## TRIED MAIL-ORDER METHODS

Thought He Was Saving Money, But Will Not Try the Same Thing a Second Time—Buying at Home Pays.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark)  
Mr. Brown, a farmer living in Boone county, Mo., decided to buy a spring wagon. The next time he was in town he went to the local dealer to see what he had in stock. One wagon that suited him was offered to him at \$75. He thought he would take it, but before ordering he looked over a mail order vehicle catalogue. Here he saw described a wagon which, as far as description went, was the same as the one he saw in the dealer's store room. In fact, the description was written in such a convincing manner and all of the good points of the mail order vehicle were brought out so thoroughly that it appeared to be superior to the other one. And the price was only \$67.45. Mr. Brown thought of the saving of \$7.55 which represented several days of hard work. The more he thought about it the more he wanted to save that amount and in the end the Chicago mail order concern got his check.

When the wagon finally arrived, with a freight bill of \$4.50, he rode to town with his son and spent half a day putting it together. He had to buy a screw driver and some oil and sand paper and a few bolts to replace some that had been lost in shipment.



Like the terrible devil fish the catalogue house is death to everything that gets within its grasp. Once its death-dealing tentacles have wound around your community, there is no escape. Are you assisting the greedy monster by sending your dollar to the mail order house.

All of these cost him 75 cents. He was not experienced at putting spring wagons together and he didn't do a very good job of it, for one of the seats refused to sit in the right place and he had to get a local blacksmith to help him fix it. This cost him another half dollar and delayed him so much that he and the boy had to go to the hotel for their dinners; an additional expense of 70 cents. So before he got his team hitched to the wagon it cost him \$73.90, allowing him a saving of \$1.10, which was very stingy pay for the time he had lost. Of the amount he spent for the wagon, only \$1.95 remained in Boone county. The railroads and the mail order house got the rest of it.

In the meantime his neighbor, Mr. Jones, bought the \$75 wagon from the local dealer, who made a profit of \$16 on the sale. As the vehicle was already assembled and there were no extra parts or tools to buy, the amount paid for the wagon represented all of the cost to Mr. Jones. The dealer spent the \$16 profit for a new sign on his building; the sign painter hired a carpenter to repair the roof on his house; the carpenter paid his bill at the butcher's and the butcher bought a hog from Mr. Jones. And so the \$16 kept going in the county until a farmer, with the mail order habit got hold of it. He sent it to Chicago and it never came back.

But this wasn't the last of the two purchases. A few weeks after the two wagons were bought, Mr. Brown's boy and Mr. Jones' boy, driving the new vehicles, met on the country road. They drove too close to each other and a smash-up resulted. The weakest part of each wagon gave way; an axle on the mail order product was broken and a doubletree on the other was smashed. Both breaks were plainly because of defective construction. Mr. Jones took his broken doubletree to town the next day and the dealer gave him a new one. Mr. Brown attempted to explain to the Chicago firm that the axle would not have broken if it had not been defective and coupled this explanation with a request for a new part, but after several weeks of correspondence with the piece as far away as at the beginning, he gave it up and bought the axle himself. This experience told Mr. Brown why he should trade with some merchants instead of patronizing the mail order houses.

In Boone county and in every other county there are many who send thousands of dollars out of the county every year, without ever considering

the fact that they are making their community poorer, reducing the per capita of wealth, and dwarfing local business, only to enrich a concern already rich enough to buy several counties. An extra thousand dollars in any community will mean, during the year, many thousands of dollars in business transacted and increased income for practically every one in the community. Often the amount sent to the mail order houses is more than enough to turn the balance the other way and business depression exists where prosperity would prevail under normal conditions. Even if the country purchaser was able to save a snug sum by ordering his supplies from a mail order house, the loss to the community would be greater than the gain for himself. It is needless to point out that as the amount of the mail order business from any community increases the amount of loss to the community also increases, until it is only a question of time until the individual loss caused by the general depression of business will exceed the individual saving.

In fact if everyone in the community bought from the mail order houses, local markets would disappear and the farmer would be compelled to sell as well as buy from the catalogue concerns. The rural districts would be devoid of business activity while the wealth of the country would be centered in one or two points. Buying by mail may be attractive, but the most pronounced mail order fiend must look with apprehension on any condition whereby he would be compelled to depend on the mail order man for a market for his products.

But the idea of saving on individual purchases is, to a great extent, a fallacy. In spite of his boasted ability to buy in large quantities, he is not able to buy for much less than the country merchant. Competition in all manufactured products is too keen for

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

### COMPOSER OF "SALOME"

Dr. Richard Strauss, the revolutionist of the musical world who has raised himself into supreme prominence by the extraordinary daring and originality of his opera "Salome," which has caused such a furor in New York, must not be confounded with the Viennese waltz writers of the same name. Dr. Strauss is a composer of quite another brand and has become the rock on which the musical world has split.

He has been the Hofkapellmeister in Berlin and has conducted an orchestra there, but as a musician he is best known as the writer of symphonic poems or "programme music" of an ultra modern type; and in compositions of this class he has been called the apostle of tonal ugliness, the Turner of musical literature and one who has begun where Wagner left off. Believing in the suggestive power of a printed scheme, he not only presents tonal embodiments of persons and scenes, but has endeavored to suggest the metaphysical pessimism of Nietzsche in his "Also Sprach Zarathustra." But of more human interest is his attempt in his musical score to trace the shifting details of romance. Thus in "Don Quixote," marginal notes in the score enable one to follow the knight through an ingenious symbolizing of his reading of romances, his confusion of thought, his insanity, his wanderings, his hallucinations and his mishaps.

It was as the representative of this style of writing that Dr. Strauss came to America with his wife, Paulina Strauss de Ahne, the singer, in 1904. They were heard in Detroit in concert in which Strauss played on the piano his own compositions and his wife sang. Although a great composer, he illustrated his business spirit during his American tour by closing it with a concert in a department store.

"Salome," however, is the work by which Strauss has created a sensation and refilled his coffers. Reviewers who witnessed it in Germany or New York (it has been barred from London and Paris) were convinced at once that heretofore Strauss' labor as a programme writer has been futile and that his original style is best adapted to opera where the scenes, the acting and all the stage accessories lend assistance in forming the mental picture and sensation which the music strives to interpret.

He has no affectations or peculiarities of manner.



## WIFE OF NEW CABINET MEMBER

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the recently-appointed secretary of commerce and labor, the latest addition to the list of cabinet hostesses, made her first appearance in the White House receiving line on New Year's day.

Mrs. Straus brings to her new position a wide social experience, gathered in foreign lands. As the wife of the American minister to Turkey, she enjoyed a pleasant reputation as a clever, cordial woman of winning personality and unaffected manner.

She is the mother of two charming daughters, both of whom are married and a young son, still in a college preparatory school.

Mrs. Straus entered at once very heartily into the duties of her new position, her strenuous period of househunting at a very awkward season of the year resulting in the leasing of the house recently built for former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson for their only son. A commodious structure, built in the Italian style, it has for distinguishing features a beautiful ballroom and a series of reception rooms and a banquet hall quite the equal of anything in Washington.

The house occupies a commanding site in the aristocratic residence section, and is popularly known as the "pink palace," owing to its style of architecture and the pink marble facings, which render it rather unusual.

Mrs. Straus, who looks forward to a delightful first season at the national capital, has won the admiring comments of her associates by the executive ability displayed in entering into possession of an absolutely new home, and within less than a fortnight observing her regular "at home" as calmly as any "seasoned" householder in the community.

Mrs. Straus first appearance as a hostess in Washington was marked by her New Year's reception, which was one of the most attractive events of the day.

## SEEKS FATHER'S PLACE

Arthur Pue Gorman, son of the famous Maryland senator, will keep a deathbed promise to his father by trying to defeat Gov. Edwin Warfield for the United States senate. The last days of the elder Gorman were embittered by the alleged wrongs inflicted by Warfield and the son promised to avenge him.

Money will be no object in the campaign, which is inspired by the wife of the late senator. She inherited wealth, supposed to be millions, left by the dead statesman. The feeling of young Gorman against Gov. Warfield is bitter. Warfield worked with the elder Gorman's state organization in an obscure office until the former reached the governorship.

Then the governor became independent, appointing opponents of the organization to office, and defeated Gorman in the latter's declining days by vetoing his pet measure to disfranchise the negroes of Maryland.

Young Gorman first came into notice three years ago when his father was in Europe. The young man had wanted his party's support for the state senate, but his father had expressed the opinion that he would better be sent to the house of delegates. The son took matters into his own hands and after a fight in the convention became the nominee for senator from Howard county and won the election by one of the largest majorities ever received by any Democratic candidate.

During the session of 1904 he took no very active part on the floor of the senate. In 1906 he at once assumed the leadership and held the place through some of the most bitter fights ever fought in Maryland's legislative halls.

The greatest service he rendered the state was the passage of a resolution, offered by himself, for the investigation of the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This resulted in a complete rout of the corporation legislators and the gain by the state of \$2,500,000 for its holdings in the property of the road and reduced the state taxes from 23 cents to 16 cents on \$100.

Young Gorman is a successful attorney.

## ADMIRAL SIGSBEE RETIRED

Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigbee, who was recently retired from the command of the League Island navy yard and station under the age limit of naval service law, and whose fame is best preserved to the American people through his marvelous initiative and coolness after the Maine, of which he was in command at the time, was destroyed in Havana harbor, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 16, 1845, the son of Nicholas and Agnes Orr Sigbee. He was educated at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy, entering in 1859, his career there being a most promising one. He was married in 1870 to Eliza Rogers Lockwood, the daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood. He served with credit, after his graduation, in the civil war under Admiral Farragut in operations during 1863-65. After the war he was sent to the China station for four years, and in 1869 he returned to become an instructor in Annapolis and afterward headed several departments there. From 1874-78 he was in command of the Blake, a coast survey steamer, and so important were the results of his investigations that several governments honored him with medals and honorary degrees. He commanded later the Kearsarge, Dale, Constellation, Portsmouth, Maine, St. Paul and Texas. During the Spanish war he commanded the St. Paul, auxiliary war vessel, and was advanced by act of congress for extraordinary heroism from his captaincy to become a rear admiral. He has written several notable and original works on deep sea topics, which are considered standards by the naval authorities of many countries.





# Champion Fisher of the World



THE PELICAN AT HOME

Probably few visitors to the zoos of our larger cities who see the pelicans solemnly sitting round their small, round, concrete pond, which has to do duty for their native lagoon, know that these great birds, so unique in many ways, still live in a wild state and nest within the confines of Europe. Their large size, heavy, unwieldy-looking bodies, enormous beaks with the curious pouch, and general aspect, give the idea of remote parts of the earth. Vast African lakes, surrounded by deserts, or the steamy, fever-laden banks of tropical rivers, where the alligators crawl among the mangroves are the haunts one naturally associates with the pelican. One thinks of it instinctively as the "pelican of the wilderness," and, as such, it is with difficulty thought of as an inhabitant of Europe in this twentieth century. Their European haunts are, however, as may be supposed, much off the beaten track, and the ornithologist desirous of making their acquaintance must be prepared for rough travelling and rough living, and also for a certain element of risk.

R. B. Lodge, an English naturalist, tells of an expedition which he made to the "pelican country."

From information received, he says, I had hoped to find pelicans in Montenegro; but though I searched carefully the lake given me as a locality, nothing was seen of them. Purple herons were beginning to nest, and marsh-birds were very abundant, besides several species of duck. One pigmy cormorant was passed, but no pelicans, nor did it seem a suitable place for them. Here, as I was wading deep water in search of a mallard's nest, I caught alive in my hand a male little bittern as it crouched on the surface of the water. Some days later I saw for the first time *Pelecanus crispus* in a wild state. Three of the great birds flew past, and later I saw several fishing and resting on the sand. We could not, however, approach them near enough for a photograph, even with the telephoto lens.

Traveling to a point farther south pelicans were found plentiful enough; in fact, we could see them with a good glass from the windows of my host's house. There were generally a dozen or so fishing or resting on the small islets in the lagoon. But they were very difficult to approach, and as soon as I saw them I began to doubt whether any of them bred there. They were nearly all of them immature birds; and though we put in a fortnight's real hard work wading all over the lagoon, and visiting all the islands and reed-beds, we failed to find any trace of a nesting-place. Our doubts were confirmed by the local fishermen who declared that they had not nested there for many years. We tried lying in wait for them, driving them, stalking them and setting the electric camera for them, leaving it out all night in the hope of catching them in the early morning. But all our efforts were of no avail.

At this point the map was studied in the hope of finding some likely locality, and finally, we determined to ride to some distant lakes and lagoons, taking a few necessaries on a pack-horse, enough to last us three or four days. After sleeping two nights, one at the house of a Bey, who regaled us with a lamb roasted whole, and the interminable courses of a Turkish dinner, and sent us on our way with two of his armed retainers as guides and guards, and another at the house of a well-to-do peasant, we finally, on the third morning, after riding through most difficult country, found the pelicans' nesting-place. As we sat, each in the bottom of a rude dug-out canoe, propelled by a Turkish fisherman, we could see in the distance a line of white objects on the horizon. These, they told us, were the pelicans on their nests. Welcome sight. When we could begin to make them out through our glasses, they appeared to be in front of some tamarisk bushes on the shore. But afterwards we found that instead of being on the farther shore, as we had supposed, they were on two small, low, sandy islets, bare of any vegetation more than one foot high. After taking a few photographs with the limited number of plates brought with us, and securing several clutches of eggs, we hurried back with the intention of coming again with a better supply of photographic neces-

saries, and a tent. By riding hard we did the journey in a day and a half, and immediately set to work to make our preparations, so that we were able to start back the following morning, preceded by two pack-horses.

Early next morning we were again afloat, and after paddling across the lagoon, a distance of perhaps a couple of miles, I was landed on the back of one of the islands and left alone with the pelicans for six hours. By not harrying them and moving quietly and slowly there was no great difficulty in gradually approaching them. They soon seemed to recognize, as do most birds if treated judiciously, that there was no danger, and after a while I was working away within 12 yards or 15 yards without causing them any undue alarm. At last I was within reach of these great birds which had eluded me so long, and could watch them solemnly sitting on their nests and feeding their half-grown young. These young were curious objects, as big as geese, covered with a short dirty white down, with leaden-colored feet and beaks, and small pouches of the same dull color. There were many bigger ones swimming about nearly as large as their parents. Walking about among the pelicans in the most familiar and impudent manner were several hooded crows and Mediterranean herring-gulls. The fishermen told us that the eagles frequently came to eat the young pelicans; and hard by the nearly-devoured carcass of a half-grown pelican we picked up the flight feather of an imperial eagle. These fishermen might naturally be expected to look upon the pelicans as rivals in business; in fact, I had been told that Turkish fishermen destroy the eggs and nests whenever they can. But we found on the contrary, to our surprise, that they had a sort of superstitious regard or reverence for them, and were most unwilling to have any of them injured or killed.

## SCHOOL FOR COLONIAL WIVES.

Some Such Institution Needed, Says English Writer.

The colonial man is not surprised that the home man does not marry. He thinks less and less each year of coming home for a wife himself. Or he comes home full of hope and gladness, with a nice little round sum saved for the furnishing and beautifying of a certain colonial home that only awaits the woman to make it his paradise—to go back a little sadder, a little wiser, with a lonely feeling that probably there will be no home in the real sense to the end, because there are not enough of the right sort to go round. And whose is the fault? It is the mother, who, half-consciously and half-unconsciously, instills in her girls that it is fatal to marry a poor man and appear a failure in the eyes of her friends? Is it an unworthy spirit, fostered in boarding schools, that success lies solely in marrying a well-to-do man? Is this why so many capable, misguided girls wait for the well-to-do man who never comes, only to be more or less burdensome spinsters to the end? One almost wishes there could be schools for colonial wives. There is such an immense satisfaction to be gained out of those "artful contrivances" for comfort, which is immeasurably superior to the satisfaction of squeezing a silk lining out of a very limited allowance, and, after much anxious thought, renovating last year's hat to look like a new one. And so much of it is going begging! The men are afraid, and the girls are afraid, and the spirit of the at-home marriageable girl is all wrong.—From "Friends in Council" in T. P.'s Weekly in London.

## Trees Hidden for Centuries.

Workmen who were deepening the River Main, near Karlburg, recently, discovered the trunks of six great oak trees buried in the bed of the stream. The wood is very hard and has turned the color of ebony. It proved to be a valuable discovery, as the wood can be employed for inlaying purposes. German authorities say that the trees have probably lain submerged between 1,000 and 1,500 years.

## Tramps Winter in Chicago.

It is estimated that 20,000 tramps are wintering in Chicago.

## THE SUCCULENT MINCE PIE.

Ingredients Needed For This Most Appetizing Winter Dessert.

Weigh after it is chopped three pounds lean, tender beef. Add to it a pound and a quarter of suet, chopped and freed from strings, six pounds tart apples, preferably Baldwins or greenings, chopped, six pounds sugar, four pounds seeded raisins, three pounds currants washed and dried, one-half pound citron cut in thin shreds, three pints sweet cider, one quart of stock in which the meat was boiled, three pints cider boiled down thick, three tablespoonfuls powdered cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls cloves, one teaspoonful each mace, allspice and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls salt, one teaspoonful white pepper, one pint molasses, three pints jelly and as much more juice of preserves or jelly as the housewife may elect. Brandy, sherry or rose water may be added at the last if desired. Chopped prunes are deemed better than currants by some cooks, while candied orange or lemon peel, a little cold tea or coffee may always be added with advantage. This mince meat may be scalded before putting in the brandy or simply canned in glass jars or stone pots without cooking, its richness insuring its keeping. For the flat dweller, with no store room facilities, this amount of mince meat might have to be halved or quartered, but with a good cellar or cold storage room the amount will be found just about right to last the winter for the average family with normal appetites.

## TO SERVE WITH ROAST BEEF.

New England Yorkshire Pudding a Palatable Accessory.

I often wished to have on my table the famous pudding which accompanies "the roast beef of Old England," but in my modern American kitchen I had no way of suspending a roast over the batter while cooking. Besides, my taste ran to light fluffy things made with baking powder, and my one attempt at using the old English recipe for Yorkshire pudding turned out a heavy, soggy affair. One day I used a little ingenuity with my recipe and since then the pudding has been a welcome addition to a roast beef course in my home. I take a pint of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, three beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough flour to make a batter of the consistency of pancake batter. I pour about one-fourth of a cupful of hot gravy from the roast into a hot dripping pan, put the batter in, letting the fat gravy spread to the sides of the pan, and then I scatter more gravy over the batter in little puddles, and bake it 20 minutes in a hot oven. Cut into squares with a heated knife and served with the roast beef as hot as possible, it is very palatable—Housekeeper.

## To Clean Rag Rugs.

A rag rug, after months of hard usage, should be thoroughly beaten, then hung up on the clothesline and a full force of water from a garden hose should be turned on it. After the rug is well dampened, a washing powder must be rubbed into the tufting and the water continued until the water that runs off begins to look clear. Let it drain well, then turn on a third stream for a final rinse. Leave it on the line until dry. Unbleached cotton and linen can be bleached in a similar manner and save much labor. Pin the cotton securely on the line, drench it thoroughly with the hose and leave it hanging; as soon as it is dry renew the spraying.

## Tea Cake.

Sift four cupfuls of dried flour into a bowl and chop into it a scant cupful of butter. Dissolve half a yeast cake in four tablespoonfuls of warm water and stir it into two cupfuls of milk, or enough to make a soft dough. Roll this out into a sheet and cut into cakes as large as a tea plate and less than half an inch thick. Set them, covered lightly, in a warm place until they have nearly trebled in thickness. Bake in a floured pan. Keep them covered for 20 minutes, then brown.

Run a sharp knife around the edge, tear the cake open, butter and serve upon a plate lined and covered with a heated napkin.

## Jack London as a Cook.

Jack London's recipe for the cooking of wild duck is so simple that it just misses attaining the distinction of being the easiest cooking formula known: "Stuff the duck with a bunch of celery, or spread the interior of the carcass liberally with celery salt. Then roast for 14 minutes." If you are duly exact about following this rule your duck will be blood rare, and, if you will do nothing to it save dust it with salt and paprika, it will simply melt in your mouth—February Bohemian.

## Postage Stamps.

It is often desired to separate postage stamps that are stuck together without destroying the gum.

This can be done by dipping the stamps in water for a few seconds only, shaking off the excess of water and heating with a match as much as possible without burning.

The heat expands the water between the stamps and separates them, so that they can be easily pulled apart, and are ready for use.

## Salad Dressing

Two cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls corn starch, moistened with some of the milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one small table spoon of dry mustard, three eggs beaten well, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of vinegar.

## Oldest of the Iroquois Indians



This woman is 105 years old and is still the oracle of her tribe on the Iroquois Indian reservation in Western New York.

## WEATHER IN CYCLES.

MISSOURI PROPHET PREDICTS BY DATA OF YEARS.

Each Decade Much Like One Before—Mild Winter Means Big Wheat Crop, But Visitation of Locusts Is Due in Summer.

Macon, Mo.—Macon has a weather prophet whose forecasts seem to hit the bull's-eye. In the latter part of August, 1906, he made this statement, and files of the local papers verify it:

"This will be a fine year to sow wheat. But it must be in before the 20th of September; it will be useless to do any planting after that. We are going to have a mild winter, and that means a big wheat yield."

This weather soothsayer's name is August T. Glahn. He is about 55, and operates a 200-acre farm east of Macon. Such confidence have the farmers of Macon and Shelby counties in Mr. Glahn's forecasts that they planted many thousands of acres of wheat in excess of the normal acreage.

And so far the weather has borne out Mr. Glahn's predictions to the letter. The winter in these parts has been one of unusual mildness, with frequent springlike rains. The thermometer has rarely gone lower than 25 above zero, and has more often hovered about 50.

Mr. Glahn uses no wizard's wand, no crystal globes, and no occult aid of any sort to tell a year in advance what Uncle Sam's weather observer will report. He carries with him a little book, well-thumbed with the passing years, and full of interesting data compiled from 66 years back on down to date.

Mr. Glahn's father was the first historian. He took a notion that the weather came in cycles, and his object was to learn the extent of those cycles. After 11 years of close observation of his weather diary, he came to the conclusion that the seasons repeated themselves every decade; that each year in a decade had a brand of weather peculiar to itself.

Now and then, in a long while, there was a break—a cog slipped somewhere in the universe. But such things were rare. The harmony of

the years was as the assurance of the salvation to the just. What happened in 1845 was bound to happen in 1855. There was no getting around it. The diary was continued on until the twentieth century, the son taking up the work when the father passed into a land where the storms of life do not trouble. Now the younger historian, getting well along in years, has, he claims, demonstrated his father's theory beyond any sort of doubt, and he is giving his farmer friends the benefit of it.

"The harvest of this year will be dry," said Mr. Glahn. "The sevens have been almost uniformly dry since 1840, and are fine years for small grain. This year will be good for peaches, and also the year following. Including 1906, this will give us three good peach years in succession. The sevens and eights are always fine for this fruit."

"But there is one ominous fight for us this year. There will be a visitation of locusts, which will last about six weeks. The locusts come every 13 years without fail. The record shows that they were here in 1842, 1855, 1868, 1881 and 1894. That puts them due in 1907."

"Being forewarned, however, the farmer can turn his hogs and chickens into his orchards, and they will eat up the pests nearly as fast as they germinate. The locusts have never done near as much damage in this section as the grasshopper and are not to be dreaded as much."

"Unless in unusually large numbers they will not eat small grain. They devour the slender stalks of wheat, but don't touch the stronger stalks. They will appear in the latter part of May and disappear about the 1st of August. The hogs should be turned into the orchards during April. The locusts make fine feed for hogs and chickens. They like them and thrive wonderfully on the insects."

"Corn will do fairly well, but may not be quite up to the average. Next September will be a little too dry for that grain. Wheat is the thing for the husbandman to stick to in 1907 if he has the right character of soil to develop it. The season is bound to do the rest."

## Briar Wood Pipe Material.

Increasing American Purchases of the Italian Supply.

Washington.—Complying with the request of a Kentucky firm as to the manner of getting out briar wood blocks in Italy, Consul James A. Smith, of Leghorn, submits the following information:

"The larger part of the Italian briar wood is found along the Mediterranean coast, extending from Savona on the north to Calabria on the south; the Ligurian Riviera, Tuscany, Umbria, the Roman provinces, the three provinces of Calabria, as well as the islands of Corsica and Sardinia furnishing an abundant supply. The work of excavating the root of the briar wood tree is carried on from October until the end of May. A kind of grubbing spade with one sharp edge for cutting away the large billet or heart of the root (the valuable part) from the surrounding small roots is used in this work. The billet is known as the ciocco. After being thoroughly cleaned and trimmed, it is brought to the mill and by means of circular saws cut into small blocks corresponding roughly to the shape of a pipe bowl and stem. These blocks are of various sizes, depending upon the dimension and shape of the ciocco. Afterward they are immersed in boiling water for a period of about 12 hours and then thoroughly dried.

"This process completed, they are sorted, (the imperfect pieces being

thrown aside), placed in large jute bags, and are then ready for shipment. The waste pieces unsuitable for pipes are sold for firewood, being an excellent material for this purpose. Exports of briar wood from this district to the United States have shown a decided increase during the past few years. In 1905, 11,904 bales were shipped, with a value of over \$100,000, while during the first nine months of 1906 nearly 16,000 bales, with a value of over \$125,000, were exported from Leghorn.

## Bible in New Language.

London.—A polyglot printing house here which published the Lord's prayer in 400 languages has been asked by a missionary in central Africa to print the grammar of a new language he has discovered. The missionary had to draw and send sketches of the letters. The grammar is on the Odenord system and the missionary intends to teach the natives of the jungle to read and write.

## Sues Railroad 2,140 Times.

Appleton, Wis.—Henry Miller, a farmer, has begun 2,140 suits against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for \$21,400, or ten dollars for each locomotive that has crossed his farm since he advised the railroad company to construct a culvert and crossing. The complaints in these cases all about 500 times.

## TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Improvements that Are Planned at the National Capital.

Two distinct movements are now under way for the improvement of the capital city of this republic. One of these is for the purpose of gradually doing away with the slums and insanitary conditions which are to be found in Washington's back alleys. While hardly more than a beginning has been accomplished, the work of removing dilapidated, unwholesome shacks and hovels seem at least to be making some progress. It is to be hoped that it can be pushed more rapidly in the future.

The other scheme consists of a plan to appropriate ten millions to purchase outright and devote to governmental uses a tract of some 2,000,000 square feet lying below Pennsylvania avenue and between the Capitol grounds and the White House. It is pointed out that many of the department buildings are overcrowded; that the government is expending large sums in rent for space in inadequate and insecure structures, and that the ground which it is desired to buy would furnish abundant room on which to erect stately public buildings in architectural harmony. The execution of this policy would undoubtedly add signally to the impressiveness of the capital. It is also asserted, apparently with some reason, that it would be far cheaper to buy it now than to wait until it is imperatively required, when its present owners will be pretty sure to put prices up.

In any event, congress, while it should not sanction waste or extravagance, should deal with the needs of Washington in a spirit of judicious liberality, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. The historic community on the Potomac has superb facilities for development into a center worthy in all respects of its political status. Niggardly economy regarding its requirements would be short sighted and foolish.

## POWER OF COUNTRY PRESS.

Utterances Carry Much Weight at Washington.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me," said a middle west congressman last winter. "During my two terms I have been impressed with it constantly. I doubt if there is a single calm utterance in any paper in the United States that does not carry some weight in Washington among the members of congress. You might think that what some little country editor says does not amount to anything, but it means a great deal more than most people realize. When the country editor, who is looking after nothing but the county printing, gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in congress knows that it comes from the grass roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers and that class of people realize the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say: 'Too much power there!' The press is more powerful than money."

This was not said in flattery, but because he had seen on congressmen's desks the heaps of country weeklies, and he knew how closely they were read, writes Charles M. Harger, in the Atlantic. The smallest editorial paragraph tells the politician of the condition in that paper's community, for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered the idea from some one whom he trusts as a leader—and the politician knows approximately who that leader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.

## An Exciting Visit.

Swapping stories is a frequent amusement with actors in their dressing rooms at the theater, during waits in the play between acts. Henry Kolker, of "The Three of Us" company, told the following story the other night of an old colored woman he knew down in Virginia, who made her first and only trip to Washington. "I've been mighty troubled, Mr. Kolker, since you was heah," she said. "I've been to Wash'ton. Der railroad had a 'scursion. Took you dar' an' back fo' a dollah. I gets to Wash'ton all right, 'bout 'leven o'clock. It's jes' gran'."

"What did you do, auntie, in Washington? I suppose you saw the capitol and the treasury building, where all of Uncle Sam's money is kept," asked Mr. Kolker.

"Didn't see as much as I might 'count' as crowds. I jes' staid in de depo' on er bench 'till tree o'clock, when it wuz time to go home," she said.

## Darkey's Second Thought.

Senator Depew's automobile ran into a dirt cart at Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, at Washington, and the darkey driving the cart was thrown to the street.

"No, suh, I ain't hurt," the darkey said, clambering back on the seat of his dirt cart. "I ain't hurt a bit."

"Well, if there's any trouble, notify Senator Depew," some one in the automobile said to the darkey.

"Lordy! Lordy! I see jest about dead," the driver yelled on learning the ownership of the motor car. "I've got pains in mah haid and back something dreadful, and I've got a misery in mah side what's awful."

He complained so much after hearing that Senator Depew owned the motor car that a policeman called an ambulance and sent him to the hospital.



## Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, Editor and Owner  
HOWARD PARKER, Associate Editor  
B. O. BROWN, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

For United States Senator  
HENRY M. FURMAN  
M. L. TURNER

For Congress  
CHARLEY D. CARTER  
D. H. LINEBAUGH  
F. W. SKILLERN  
E. P. HILL  
CHAS. E. McPHERREN

For State Representative.  
RANDOLPH LAURENCE.

For State Treasurer  
J. A. MENESEE

For District Judge  
A. T. WEST

For Circuit Judge  
EUGENE E. WHITE

For Clerk of Supreme Court  
E. C. PATTON

For County Judge  
J. P. WOOD  
A. M. CROXTON  
JOEL TERRELL

For County Attorney  
ROBERT WIMBISH  
B. C. KING

For Sheriff  
ROBERT NESTER  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. E. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD  
M. F. DEW.

For District Clerk  
W. T. COX

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES  
C. K. DAVENPORT  
J. K. SCROGGIN

For Register of Deeds  
A. C. BRAY  
GARY KITCHENS  
C. C. HARGIS  
A. L. MILES.

For County Coroner  
DR. JOHN W. DAVENPORT

For County Surveyor

For Supt. of Public Instruction  
BASCOM T. LAWSON

For County Commissioners

For Justice of the Peace, Ada Precinct  
W. H. NETTLES  
H. J. BROWN

For Constable Ada Precinct  
CHARLES A. THOMAS  
SID RIEDEL

CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
(Election Tuesday, April 2)

For Mayor  
C. O. BARTON

For Alderman, 1st Ward  
J. T. CONN  
M. D. TIMBERLAKE.

For Alderman, 2nd Ward  
T. J. CHAMBLESS  
W. H. MARKHAM.

For Alderman, 3rd Ward  
A. J. DEATON  
J. T. SUTTON.

For Alderman, 4th Ward:  
R. T. KERR  
W. C. LEE.

For City Treasurer  
S. W. HILL

For City Attorney  
THOMAS P. HOLT

For City Recorder, Assessor and Collector  
JESSE WARREN

For City Marshal  
R. C. (DICK) COUCH

For Street Commissioner of Ada  
E. S. COLLINS

## Put Your Loose Dollars on Deposit

Open an account with us—deposit all the cash you don't actually need and you will be surprised how your account will grow.

## 1ST NAT'L BANK

## LOCAL NEWS

### Tell Or Telephone It

If you have visitors and are not ashamed of them—phone number 4 or tell the reporter so. Do likewise if members of your family or neighbors depart or arrive. Don't be bashful.

Mrs. Hopgood was in from Center shopping.

W. E. Little was in the city from Stonewall.

Gus T. Shaftner of Stroud, Okla., is in the city.

D. Kreitzer, of Guthrie, is among the visitors.

T. J. Chambless has returned from Kansas City.

Alton Kile returned from a business visit in Konawa.

Mrs. Pool's little son is quite sick with the fever.

Herbert Morris, of the M. K. & T., was here overnight.

Ed Wandelohe went to Texas this morning for a short stay.

Miss Myrtle Cox, of Konawa, is a guest of Miss Aline Shands.

Ernest Pritchlynn, of The Harris, went to Ardmore to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Neathery last evening entertained the Forty-two Club.

Mesdames L. E. Franklin and L. N. Morris of Fitzhugh, were here shopping today.

Bert Finch and family of Foster, I. T., are visiting his sister, Mrs. J. L. Foster.

Buy the best corn and cotton planter made, the one seed drop. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Rev. G. W. Jefferson came up from Hickory to fill his appointment in North Ada.

T. Cowden, district manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., is here from Oklahoma City.

Judge W. G. Currie left last night for a week's visit with relatives in Memphis, Tenn.

C. K. Davenport, candidate for county treasurer, was in the metropolis from Frisco today.

J. P. Crawford, Esq., came in last afternoon from Paris, Texas, where he was on legal business.

## Millinery

MRS. J. G. FRENCH  
of St. Louis, will open  
Fashionable Millinery  
Department at Scott-  
Hoard old stand on

SATURDAY, MAR. 23.

Prices to suit custom-  
ers. Please call.

Don't Fail to See Our

## SNOW BRAND

Medium Priced  
Shoes for Men

## \$3.50 to \$5.00

Our Snow \$5.00 guaranteed patent is the best shoe value ever offered for the money. Complete line of shoes, all styles and prices. Get our prices before you buy.

## CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man

## When you want the best meal in the city

come to the  
*English Kitchen*

We serve the best dinner in the city. Short Orders at all hours.

Our kitchen always open for your inspection—you can watch your order cooked, and know that what you get is what you order. Don't forget the place—THE ENGLISH KITCHEN.

FOR SALE—One fullblood Jersey cow. Apply to Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306-1w

When you want a nice fat chicken phone Judge Hilton, chicken specialist. 234-tf

Delicious ice cream at Foster's confectionery all day Sunday. Go or send for some. 306-1td pd

On St. Patrick's Day eat some of that good ice cream at Foster's confectionery. 306-1td-pd

Save one-half your cotton chopping by planting with the one seed drop. A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

FOR RENT:—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on E. 12th street—Mrs. M. T. Stevenson. 302-tf

Mrs. T. W. Kennedy, of Collins Academy, Stonewall, spent the night here on her way to Okmulgee.

Lee Eddleman left this afternoon for Oklahoma City on business of moment—from a sentimental standpoint.

It forces one cotton seed out at a time or sows them. The one seed planter. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Judge A. T. West of Lehigh, who is meeting with much encouragement in his candidacy for district judge, is in the city today.

The following are noted among the guests at the Dorland: J. M. McKelvey, Roff; W. O. Knight, Tupelo; Burrell Hicks, Ardmore.

We have limited quantity of the celebrated Allen Long staple cotton seed for sale. Frierson Brothers. Over Freeman & Co's store. 230-tf D & W.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ratliff have moved back to Ada from Stonewall. He will take charge of the law business here of Ratliff & Ratliff, his brother, L. D., having removed to Texas.

Wrinkles are age tellers. Drive them away by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's better than cosmetics. It does the business. 35c Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

He had no coat upon his back, But had one on his tongue, And Rocky Mountain Tea, 'it's said, Kept him from being hung.

(Bad breath.) G. M. Ramsey.

It flows like fire through your veins; it does the work. If you're wasting away day by day, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen. Ready for occupancy April 1st. See Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306-1wd

delegates

### Strayed.

One light bay blazed-faced mare about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded J. T. bar on left shoulder, shod all around. Please notify J. H. Bullock, box 173, Ada, I. T. 305-2td-1tw

### St. Patrick's Day.

Besides being Sunday, tomorrow, the 17th, will be St. Patrick's Day. 'A wearin' of the green' will probably be more general than usual, for everybody will have time to dress up. Nothing will be too good for the Irish, and the Irish will be plentiful.

### Notice of Sale.

In the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory at Ada.

In Re-Estate of Ivy Brashears, Geo. W. Brashears, Guardian.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the United States Court in and for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, I will on the 20th day of April, 1907, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock in the afternoon in front of the United States Court house at Ada, Indian Territory, sell at public sale for not less than three-fourths of its appraised value, on credit of three months with bond from the purchaser, with good surety, to be approved by me and a lein on said property for the price, the following described property to-wit:

The South one-half of the North one-half of the Southeast quarter; and the North half of the South one-half of the Southeast one quarter of section seventeen, Township two North range four East, containing eighty acres, that is a two-third interest in same of Ivy Brashears, minor heir of—

Brashears, deceased, such being declared to be her interest by the proper order of the Court.

This the 15th day of March, 1907.

Geo. W. Brashears,

Guardian of Ivy Brashears.

49-4tw

## GET WISE



And patronize our store. You should know that we have a most complete stock of goods in our line. We want YOUR patronage. Courteous treatment is a paramount issue with us. Try us.

In our store is an experienced and up-to-date pharmacist who will take pains to see that your prescriptions are filled just as your doctor would have them.

## WIN, MAYS & CO.

The Druggists  
Successors to W. T. Nolen

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will steadily destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by all Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Ada Opera House

DR. B. H. ERB,

DENTIST

Ada National Bank Building  
Rooms P and O, Phone 39  
Office Hours: 8 to 12; 1 to 5:30

DR. H. T. SAFFARRANS

Dentist

In Freeman Bldg.

Ada, IT.

F. W. LE FEVRE, M. D.

General Practice and Surgery. Special attention to diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses fitted with ophthalmoscope and trial lenses. X-Ray treatment and static electricity. Office in Duncau Block. Phones 161-240.

DR. T. H. GRANGER,

DENTIST

Over 1st Nat'l. Bank, Phone 212

FURMAN & CROXTON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncau Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank  
Ada, Ind. Ter.

## WANT A BATH?

Then get a good clean one, Hot or Cold, at High & Litzman's Barber Shop, next door to English Kitchen.

## ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

After March 1st the subscription price to the Oklahoman will be 45c per month, by carrier or at the news stand. OKLAHOMAN.

## Five Pennies A Day

Pays for a telephone in your home. Can you afford to be without it? Order today. Call the Local Manager for a representative of the Contract Department.

PIONEER TELEPHONE and  
TELEGRAPH CO.

(AN OLD AND ESTABLISHED HOUSE)

## ARMSTRONG, BYRD & CO

—OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—

Have been established in the PIANO and ORGAN business in Oklahoma and Indian Territories for ten years. They are the largest music house in the Southwest, and carry a magnificent line of thirty-two of the best known and most reliable makes of Pianos. They sell from \$50.00 to \$75.00 cheaper than any other firm sell Pianos of the same grade and quality.

IF I THE MARKET FOR A PIANO FIGURE WITH THEM

## YES WE HAVE IT

"COMPOUND KARGON" and "VIRGIN OIL OF PINE"

You have been reading about these remedies in the newspapers. We can fill all prescriptions containing them.

## G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist

Successor to Clark Drug Co.

## The Nickel Store

## Why Pay More?

Why pay big profits when the

## Nickel Store

is satisfied with small ones. This store made low prices possible in many lines. Hundreds of pleased customers have told their story of quality and price. One price to all, and that the lowest cash price. Quick sales and small profits.

### GARDEN SEEDS.

Choice new crop 1907 seeds, the large full weight packages, 2 for 5c. We also sell everything in the line of bulk seeds at half the usual prices.

### LAMPS

Usually merchants expect to make big profits on lamps. We like profits but we prefer small ones and lots of business. Size up our lamp bargains, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c.

### Big Bargains in Hardware and Enamelware.

10 quart Enamel Buckets 75c values for 50c; 14 qt. Enamel Dish Pans for 50c; 7 qt. Enamel Tea Kettles for 69c; 2 qt. Enamel Pudding Pan for 10c; 5 qt. Enamel Pudding Pan for 15c.

### FILES. All first class hand saw files, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518



**Coffman & Owen**  
HARDWARE and TINNERS  
PHONE NO. 279

# THE EVENING NEWS.

**M. LEVIN**  
NEW and SECOND HAND  
FURNITURE

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

NUMBER 306

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1907

If we have not served you in the past it was not because we didn't want to. But perhaps, you haven't had occasion to visit our store, or perhaps you are not acquainted with our business. If not, why not? It is our pleasure to serve you, and we strain every point to please, and make business transactions with us a pleasure.

We have confidence in our ability, and all we ask is a fair trial TRY US.

**MASON DRUG CO.**  
The Progressive Pharmacists  
Phone 44.

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this it matters not how small is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock, at the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man who accounts is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

**Ada National Bank**

Capital and Surplus, \$83,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

## OKLOHOMA CENTRAL IS PULLING THROUGH PURCELL

The work of track laying on the Oklahoma Central Railway is being rushed at a rapid rate. The road is rough town and by Saturday night it will be several miles north-west of town. Much work is being done in the yards, sidings are being laid, switches put in and connection made with the Santa Fe tracks. Large quantities of material of various sorts are being hauled in the yards. The depot grounds are being leveled up and work will soon begin on that structure. Regular train service between this place and Lehigh will probably begin next week. —Purcell Register

Reports received from along the line of the Oklahoma Central stated that the grade between Chickasha and Purcell is practically completed and ready for the steel laying gang. The only part remaining to be finished is out on Walnut near Womack where some

finishing touches are needed. More than a week ago steel laying was in progress within two miles of Purcell and but for some obstacles encountered that city would have been reached last Saturday.

From the best information obtainable it is stated that the opinion is that the track laying gang will reach here March 28.

The company already has equipment and is running trains on the east end, and the whistle of the Oklahoma Central will be heard regularly here just as soon as the track is laid. —Chickasha Express

### Slowly Improving.

Mrs. Arthur Stotts, of The News force, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is slowly recovering. When she becomes strong enough she will visit her parents in Western Oklahoma.

## THE ADVANTAGE

of buying Furniture on the easy payment plan is apparent to anyone who will take time to think, and many, we are glad to say, are taking advantage of our liberal propositions. Money saved in the purchase of furniture pays better than anything because it adds to the enjoyment of the home. We want more customers, and to that end will continue our easy payment plan.

We are prepared to offer you an Iron Bed, Mattress and Spring as low as \$6.50, \$2.00 down and \$1.00 per week. If you want a better Bed Mattress and Spring we have them on equally as liberal a plan. Try a good bed one and you will not regret it. Our store is the best place to get them.



Reed Rockers are both comfortable and serviceable. We have them at \$3.75 to \$5.00, \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per week.

Also kindly remember that we carry a large line of Coffins, Caskets and Undertaker's Goods, and can furnish you a Hearse, Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker, who will, when requested, take complete charge of funeral without extra charge.

We buy and sell second hand Furniture and exchange new Furniture for old. Bring your wants to us and we will supply them.

We sell Jap-a-lao which will make your old Furniture look like new, and at small expense.

**W. C. DUNCAN**  
FURNITURE AND COFFINS  
Phone No. 108.

## WILL WAGE CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTITUTION'S ADOPTION

Guthrie, Okla., March 16.—Under the ordinance it is the President's duty to give public notice of the elections provided for within sixty days and also to publish the same for sixty days. This has no bearing upon the primaries. The convention partially provided that the Legislature should pass a primary law, but a letter presented by Mr. Haskell, and ordered by the convention sent to the chairman of both Democratic and Republican committees dealing with the situation as applied to the first election, has its significance. The letter announces that the people of all parties desire an opportunity to nominate their candidates by the primary instead of the convention plan.

"The convention has provided for mandatory primaries, after the constitution is adopted," the letter reads, "but this does not take care of the first election, and owing to the peculiar wording of the enabling act the legal opinion is divided as to the convention's ability to do so."

"However, believing that all great political parties will unite in giving the people what they want and are entitled to, the convention leaves in charge of our committee, until after our recess, the further consideration of the primary being made mandatory for the first election. The committee recommends June 1, 1907, as a general primary day for the nomination of elective public officers, United States senators included, and asks you as chairman of your party in the state, if your committee will join in this primary to the end that the people from the very beginning of statehood, control the selection of their public servants."

This letter makes it apparent that the convention is yet free to include the mandatory primary feature for the

first election when it reassembles in April if it desires to, and in this sentiment is supported by legal opinions that its power exists.

There is remaining of the \$100,000 appropriation by Congress only \$831 unexpended. Under the action of Thursday night Ed F. Johns of Chickasha, F. M. Gault of Geary and C. L. Long of Wewoka, were designated the finance committee to solicit funds for holding the first State election. It is to file a report with the Secretary of State, and any money left after expenses are paid goes into the new State's Treasury.

"People may donate," said Mr. Hayes, "with the hope that when we get statehood the State will reimburse them. If anything should happen, however, that we would not get statehood, those who donate of course lose."

It was announced tonight that an active campaign would begin shortly to support the Constitution before the people and to assist, President Murray appointed Delegates Kane, Mitch, Alderson, Ledbetter and B. F. Harrison, to draft a public address, which will set forth the salient features of the document. Mr. Haskell, who has been one of the active members in making the constitution, will be one of the first to take the stump for it. He will begin a series of speeches in about two weeks, the appointment being made by other delegates.

The adjournment taken is for thirty-one days, but will not interfere with the campaign proposed. The compiling committee will need two weeks and the same time will be required to transcribe. The committees will not begin work here until next Thursday and hope to have the Constitution in pamphlet form by April 1.

## DELEGATES COMPLETE WORK-- WILL RETURN TO SIGN UP

Guthrie, Ok., March 16.—At twenty-four minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday, the ninety-fourth legislative day of its existence, the Oklahoma constitutional convention concluded its detailed labors, and adjourned until 10 a. m. April 16, when the official documents will be ready for signing.

The closing hours were not marked by scenes of disorder, as often attend legislative adjournments, but instead delegates from Indian Territory and Oklahoma clasped hands in a friendly spirit over finishing the work which will give them union in statehood. Many were visibly affected when the final hour arrived and the sentiment surrounding the labors became apparent.

The convention applauded loudly as Mr. Johnston, delegate from Perry and Mr. Haskell, delegate from Muskogee, gave greeting to each other on the part of the people of either territory, thus waving the boundary line which has existed for nineteen years.

President Murray's closing address told the world that the Indians who nearly a century ago had forsaken their homes that the government might become great would at last receive their protection in citizenship.

He like many others coming to the convention, had been actuated by a desire to guard the Indian's rights, so frequently and flagrantly violated by the Federal government, and rejoiced that the constitution gave to the Indian every consideration wished for and to the people at large everything they desired. Some of the Republican delegates, who admitted the inability of their minority to successfully pursue its general ideas into legislative shape, suggested that the constitution would be "a pretty good document after all."

After a song and a prayer led by the chaplain, President Murray asked the eighty-five delegates present to hold up their hands, which they did.

"Shake, fellow shake," he said, and declared the session at an end.

Most of the day was spent in close scrutiny of the last provisions going into the constitution that error might not creep in with the rush. Everything presented on final passage went through unanimously except the provision granting right of suffrage to women in school district matters, which barely got over with 58 votes in its favor.

## A DAY FOR CANDIDATES TO MINGLE WITH PEOPLE

This has been an ideal Saturday for candidates for office in Pontotoc county. The county seat was filled with sovereign voters, all of whom are naturally interested in the choice of their first public servants, and a large number of those seeking Democratic nominations were in evidence on the streets.

And it is proper they should be, and that all should give a respectful hearing to the statements of their claims for office.

These offices must be filled. The first administration of the county's affairs will be the most important one. Good officers must be selected. The Democratic party will do the selecting. No man knows every other man in the county. The city primaries are over,

now the track is clear for the running of the county candidates.

Only a few weeks remain before the primary election whereat Pontotoc's first officers will be chosen.

Everybody should get acquainted with the various candidates and be prepared to make an intelligent choice.

It is your plain duty as a good democrat and as a patriotic citizen.

### Fell From the Roof.

While putting on a roof to a new house Friday afternoon the scaffolding collapsed and three or four carpenters fell to the ground. G. M. Anglin, one of them, received painful injuries internally, but not to any dangerous extent, it is thought.

CAPITOL  
HILL  
LOTS  
ON  
EASY  
PAYMENT  
PLAN

BEARD & BLANKS, owners of Capitol Hill addition will sell you an acre lot on the installment plan. Shade trees on every street.

They write all kinds of Insurance—Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Life and Accident—in strongest companies in the world. Loan money on improved city property or to build, and on farms. Buy and sell Real Estate, have houses to rent and will rent yours. A share of your business is respectfully solicited.

**Beard & Blanks**

Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

## FORAKER PAID EXPENSES OF DEFENDING THE NEGROES

Washington, March 16.—That Senator Foraker is gathering evidence at his own expense in defense of former negro soldiers who were discharged from the army for alleged complicity in the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, was disclosed yesterday in a sharp clash between members of the senate committee on military affairs which is investigating the Brownsville affray.

Senators Overman, Foster and Warner had phoned a number of witnesses with questions as to whom they had talked with before coming to Washington to testify. The witnesses confessed that they had been interviewed by a man named Ferguson as to what they knew concerning the Brownsville affray and the senators named then displayed an active interest in Ferguson's mission, and as to whether he was a white man or a negro. The witnesses seemed to be in doubt and none were willing to swear to his race and all of the witnesses disclaimed knowledge of Ferguson's connections with the investigation.

Again and again witnesses were asked if Ferguson was white or black and this form of questioning was pursued when Corporal John L. Rummel, a cook of company M, 26th infantry, was recalled for cross examination. During the inquiry Senator Foraker

sat silent until the question seemed to raise some doubt as to whether the witness was telling the truth concerning his acquaintance with Ferguson and the senator interrupted, saying:

"Ferguson went down to Fort Sam Houston at my expense. I received an anonymous letter giving the names of several persons said to have information that might be of value in this inquiry. These persons were said to be at Fort Sam Houston, and I sent Ferguson down there to talk with them and find out what they knew. If any one suspects that the manner of conducting this examination and the handling of witnesses is not as it should be, I would like to take the stand and make an explanation."

### Delegate Weaver at Home.

Carlton Weaver returned today from Guthrie after over three months' labors as delegate in the constitutional convention. The adjournment of the convention yesterday practically completes his work, though he and the other delegates will return on April 16th to ratify the work of the special committee on arrangement and style and to affix their signatures to the finished document.

Mr. Weaver says it's the best constitution in the world.

We have sold all our brick on hand but if you or your friends are going to build, you run no risk in placing your order with us. We make brick now at the rate of 20,000 per day, and we are preparing to make anything you want in the line of burnt clay ware. Our circular letter to users of building material in clay ware will be ready in a few days. Write for it.

**ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.**

## ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.

W. H. Levy Loan and Abstract Officer	W. H. Bailey Insurance Real Estate and Rental Officer
<b>Farm Loans.</b> This company makes a specialty of negotiating loans on improved farms where restrictions have been removed and on dead Indian lands. You may borrow and without delay.	<b>Insurance.</b> We represent a large number of the world's leading fire, marine, automobile and other insurance companies and our rates are the lowest. We are direct and our policy is direct.
<b>City Loans.</b> We make loans on improved property or to build with 10% down. Our facilities for handling city loans are the best.	<b>Bonds.</b> All kinds of surety bonds executed in our office without delay. In the United States, Mexico & Guaranty Co. the leader.
<b>Chattel Loans.</b> Plenty of money to loan farmers on their stock and farm crops at reasonable rates.	<b>Real Estate.</b> We invite you to list your real estate with us whether city property or farm and whether improved or unimproved. Our method of handling real estate is direct, businesslike and flexible. Give us a trial and you will see the difference.
<b>Abstracts.</b> Great care and attention is given to the compilation of abstracts and our work is reliable and our charges reasonable. Office hours open to the public and any information consistent with our business is freely given.	<b>Rentals.</b> We will collect your rent and save you worry and money in so doing. No extra charge for late payments or delinquencies. Mr. Pack will have charge of rentals in connection with real estate.

**ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.**

Rear, Citizens Nat'l Bank Ada, I. T.



# Gossip of Gotham

New Use for Tights and Shoes Worn by Famous Actresses—Phelps Stokes and Wife Abandon Settlement Work for Socialist Cause—Other Notes from the Metropolis.

NEW YORK—One of the oddest flats in New York city is on the upper West side, not far from the Manhattan street station of the subway. It is in the elegant but expressive little of the Soho district. It is owned by Mr. Phelps Stokes, who some years ago began to pick up the discarded tights and shoes of famous actresses and who increased his collection until it is unique in the city.

The most striking feature of the apartment is the porch of tights between the dining room and the living room. The tights are of various colors and are of various styles. Some are of the latest fashion, while others are of the old-fashioned style. They are all worn by famous actresses and are all in perfect condition.

In one corner of the room a lady's shoe is on a shelf. It is a pair of high-heeled shoes, and it is a pair of shoes that were worn by a famous actress. The shoes are in perfect condition and are of a very beautiful design.

All told the collection consists of more than 2,000 tights and shoes, and the list of most of them can be read in the owner's book.

## MILLIONAIRE AND WIFE QUIT SETTLEMENT WORK

Mr. Phelps Stokes and his wife, who were formerly active in settlement work, have abandoned their work in the East side of New York.

They have been active in the work of the Social Democratic party, and they have been active in the work of the Socialist party.

They have been active in the work of the Socialist party, and they have been active in the work of the Socialist party.

When Mr. Stokes, son of a mill owner New York family took up settlement work in New York after a long stay in Europe, he was active in the work of the Socialist party.

In explaining their action, Mr. Stokes said the following statement: "My husband and I have been active in settlement work because of the attitude of such institutions—well meaning and kindly as the spirit of those engaged in the work may be—people are blind to the real issues. The blind rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no real purpose so long as the unjust social system remains which is the cause of poverty and suffering."

The oppressed are blind to the fact that settlement work and similar institutions can do little real good so long as there remains the injustice inherent in the industrial system which makes and keeps people poor. We are now most actively engaged in working to awaken the conscience of men and women everywhere to a recognition of the real facts and the real issues.

## BLIND GIRLS TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARDS

Miss Hanna Isaacs, the blind telephone operator of the Bronx, has been requested to teach a class of blind girls the art of manipulating a telephone switchboard.

She is going to do this at the suggestion of an officer of the telephone company, who has asked her to give the blind operators immediate help if they show any thing like Miss Isaacs' proficiency.

Miss Isaacs was taken to the hospital three years ago to have an operation performed on her eyes. At that time her sight was failing, and the operation could be performed if it were not for the fact that she is blind.

The unfortunate young woman had neither relatives nor friends. She had been abandoned by her father and her mother, and she had been abandoned by her father and her mother.

The girl learned to operate in two days with such skill and splendid precision that everyone who watched her work was amazed. She also learned to operate a typewriter and now handles all the correspondence for Surgeon General Dumb.

A few weeks ago the young woman was invited to attend one of Helen Keller's lectures at the Waldorf. After Miss Keller spoke she told of her experience as a telephone operator. Before this she had been a typewriter operator, and she had been a typewriter operator.

She taught a class of blind girls to become telephone operators. She was delighted with the idea and will begin her new work next week.

## BEGGERS CONTINUALLY HOUNDING MRS. SAGE

Mrs. Russell Sage is practically in a state of siege at her country home at Lawrence, L. I., because of the importunities of applicants for her bounty.

So persistent have been the demands upon her not only by special messengers and by mail but by those who hope to obtain a personal interview that she is almost deprived of outdoor recreation.

Scores of these beggars who would extort from her some promise or gift of money for either real or fancied needs lie in wait outside the grounds and outposts are maintained by men and women who trust to luck that fortune may favor them in their appeals.

Mrs. Sage has been in a quandary whether to remain in Lawrence or come into the city to live, but close personal friends have advised her to remain where she is. For is one of them reminded.

Mrs. Sage is hounded to death in the country, but she wouldn't know a moment's peace were she to move to New York.

Mrs. Sage has according to the statement of this same friend determined that she will grant an interview to no one, that she will neither speak with any one not an intimate friend or who does not come accompanied from her attorney, Henry W. de Forest. Her servants have been instructed to this effect.

As a matter of fact, said this friend, Mrs. Sage is beginning to feel herself persecuted and things have come to such a state that she hesitates to go abroad either alone or with friends.

## BUYING A WAGON

How Mr. Brown Got the Worst of Two Bargains.

### TRIED MAIL-ORDER METHODS

Thought He Was Saving Money, But Will Not Try the Same Thing a Second Time—Buying at Home Pays.

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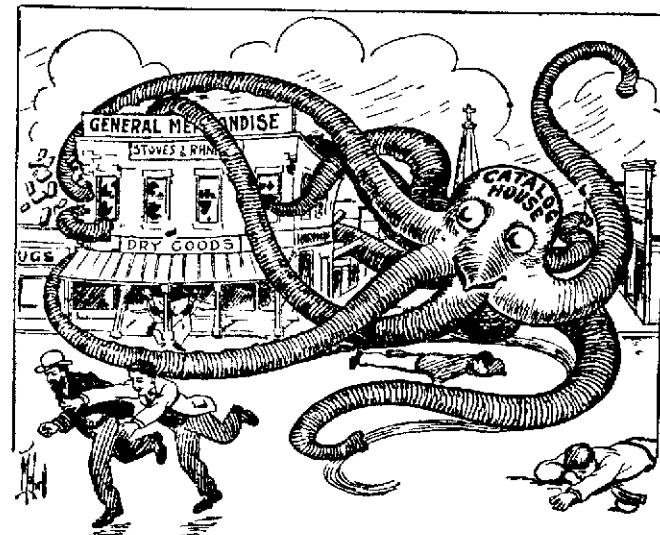
Mr. Brown, a farmer living in Boone county, Mo., decided to buy a spring wagon. The next time he was in town he went to the local dealer to see what he had in stock. One wagon that suited him was offered to him at \$75. He thought he would take it, but before ordering he looked over a mail order catalogue. Here he saw described a wagon which was far as description went was the same as the one he saw in the dealer's store room. In fact the description was written in such a convincing manner and all of the good points of the mail order vehicle were brought out so thoroughly that it appeared to be superior to the other one. And the price was only \$67.45. Mr. Brown thought of the saving of \$7.55 which represented several days of hard work. The more he thought about it the more he wanted to save that amount and in the end the Chicago mail order concern got his check.

When the wagon finally arrived with a freight bill of \$4.50 he rode to town with his son and spent half a day putting it together. He had to buy a screw driver and some oil and sand paper and a few bolts to replace some that had been lost in shipment.

the fact that they are making their community poorer, reducing the per capita of wealth, and dwarfing local business, only to enrich a concern already rich enough to buy several counties. An extra thousand dollars in any community will mean, during the year, many thousands of dollars in business transacted and increased income for practically every one in the community. Often the amount sent to the mail order houses is more than enough to turn the balance the other way and business depression exists where prosperity would prevail under normal conditions. Even if the country purchaser was able to save a snug sum by ordering his supplies from a mail order house the loss to the community would be greater than the gain to himself. It is needless to point out that as the amount of the mail order business from any community increases the amount of loss to the community also increases until it is only a question of time until the individual loss caused by the general depression of business will exceed the individual saving.

In fact if everyone in the community bought from the mail order houses local markets would disappear and the farmer would be compelled to sell as well as buy from the catalogue concerns. The mail districts would be devoid of business activity while the wealth of the country would be centered in one or two points. Buying by mail may be attractive but the most pronounced mail order fiend must look with apprehension on any condition whereby he would be compelled to depend on the mail order man for a market for his products.

But the idea of saving on individual purchases is to a great extent a fallacy. In spite of his boasted ability to buy in large quantities he is not able to buy for much less than the country merchant. Competition in all manufactured products is too keen for



Like the terrible devil fish the catalogue house is death to everything that gets within its grasp. Once its death-dealing tentacles have wound around your community, there is no escape. Are you assisting the greedy monster by sending your dollar to the mail order house?

All of these cost him 75 cents. He was not experienced at putting spring wagons together and he didn't do a very good job of it for one of the seats refused to sit in the right place and he had to get a local blacksmith to help him fix it. This cost him another half dollar and he delivered him so much that he and the boy had to go to the hotel for their dinner, an additional expense of 75 cents. So before he got his wagon hitched to the wagon it cost him \$7.50, allowing him a saving of \$1.00 which was very stingy pay for the time he had lost. Of the amount he spent for the wagon only \$1.95 remained in Boone county. The catalogue and the mail order house got the rest of it.

In the meantime his neighbor, Mr. Jones, bought the \$75 wagon from the local dealer who made a profit of \$15 on the sale. As the vehicle was already assembled and there were no extra parts or tools to buy, the amount paid for the wagon represented all of the cost to Mr. Jones. The dealer spent the \$15 profit for a new sign on his building, the sign painter hired a carpenter to repair the roof on his house, the carpenter paid his bill at the butcher's and the butcher bought a hog from Mr. Jones. And so the \$15 kept going in the county until a farmer, with the mail order habit got hold of it. He sent it to Chicago and it never came back.

But this wasn't the last of the two purchases. A few weeks after the two wagons were bought Mr. Brown's boy and Mr. Jones' boy driving the new vehicles met on the country road. They drove too close to each other and a smashup resulted. The weakest part of each wagon gave way, an axle on the mail order product was broken and a doublet on the other was smashed. Both breaks were plainly because of defective construction. Mr. Jones took his broken doublet to town the next day and the dealer gave him a new one. Mr. Brown attempted to explain to the Chicago firm that the axle would not have broken if it had not been defective and coupled this explanation with a request for a new part, but after several weeks of correspondence with the place as far away as at the beginning, he gave it up and bought the axle himself. This experience told Mr. Brown why he should trade with some merchants instead of patronizing the mail order houses.

In Boone county and in every other county there are many who send thousands of dollars out of the county every year, without ever considering

that. And the small saving he is able to make by large purchases is more than offset by his larger expenses. These expenses must come out of the purchaser's so the mail order man is compelled to make a larger profit than the local dealer. It costs him more to market his goods. He must maintain a large and expensive office force and he must advertise. As an example of what the mail order man expects to make out of his customers, a letter written by a prominent mail order man might be quoted. Writing to a magazine he said: "Advertising in your publication cost us 17 cents an inquiry and we made sales at a cost of only 56 cents each for advertising. This is about half of our regular cost. This man was selling a complete outfit of clothes for \$1.95. He was willing to pay a dollar for each sale. The advertising brought him. Ask your local dealer how long he could keep the shelf away from his doors if he took a dollar out of every ten dollar sale."

You can't buy the same class of goods any cheaper from the catalogue houses than from the local dealer, though one may think he can after roading the catalogues. The difference comes in the quality of the goods. There is a particular class of goods known as "mail order goods." This trade term is applied to cheap but showy goods and novelties which can be sold at a large profit. It means much the same thing as "street fair goods" and, as is the case with street fair goods, mail order goods are not handled by the regular jobbers and wholesalers. They cannot afford to handle them because their customers want better merchandise. The street fair duplicates in appearance the jewelry carried by a first class jeweler and makes large profits. The catalogue merchant does the same thing but does it on a larger scale and much more cleverly.

To Domesticate a Cat. It is said that an unfailing remedy for a cat that will not accustom itself to a new home is to graze its feet thoroughly with butter and put it down the cellar. When it has licked its feet clean it will be thoroughly domesticated and will cause no further trouble by running away.

Marriage Days in Italy. In Italy Sunday is usually selected for the marriage of those persons who have never been married before. Widows, however, in accordance with an old custom, usually choose Saturday.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

### COMPOSER OF "SALOME"

Dr. Richard Strauss, the revolutionist of the musical world who has raised himself into supreme prominence by the extraordinary daring and originality of his opera "Salome," which has caused such a furor in New York, must not be confounded with the Viennese waltz writers of the same name. Dr. Strauss is a composer of quite another brand and has become the rock on which the musical world has split.



He has been the Hofkapellmeister in Berlin and has conducted an orchestra there but as a musician he is best known as the writer of symphonic poems or "programme music" of an ultra modern type and in compositions of this class he has been called the apostle of tonal ugliness, the Turner of musical literature and one who has begun where Wagner left off. Believing in the suggestive power of a printed scheme he not only presents total embodiments of persons and scenes but has endeavored to suggest the metaphysical pessimism of Nietzsche in his Also Sprach Zarathustra. But of more human interest is his attempt in his musical score to trace the shifting details of romance. Thus in "Don Quixote" marginal notes in the score enable one to follow the knight through an ingenious symbolizing of his reading of romances, his confusion of thought, his insanity, his wanderings, his hallucinations and his mishaps.

It was as the representative of this style of writing that Dr. Strauss came to America with his wife Paulina Strauss de Ahne, the singer, in 1901. They were heard in Detroit in concert in which Strauss played on the piano his own compositions and his wife sang. Although a great composer he illustrated his business spirit during his American tour by closing it with a concert in a department store.

Salome, however, is the work by which Strauss has created a sensation and refilled his coffers. Reviewers who witnessed it in Germany or New York (it has been barred from London and Paris) were convinced at once that heretofore Strauss' labor as a programme writer has been futile and that his original style is best adapted to opera where the scenes, the acting and all the stage accessories lend assistance in forming the mental picture and sensation which the music strives to interpret.

He has no affectations or peculiarities of manner.

### WIFE OF NEW CABINET MEMBER



Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the recently appointed secretary of commerce and labor, the latest addition to the list of cabinet hostesses, made her first appearance in the White House receiving line on New Year's day.

Mrs. Straus brings to her new position a wide social experience gathered in foreign lands. As the wife of the American minister to Turkey, she enjoyed a pleasant reputation as a clever, cordial woman of winning personality and unaffected manner.

She is the mother of two charming daughters, both of whom are married and a young son still in a college preparatory school.

Mrs. Straus entered at once very heartily into the duties of her new position, her strenuous period of house-hunting at a very awkward season of the year resulting in the leasing of the house recently built for former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson for the only son. A commodious structure, built in the Italian style, it has for distinguishing features a beautiful ballroom and a series of reception rooms and a banquet hall quite the equal of anything in Washington.

The house occupies a commanding site in the aristocratic residence section and is popularly known as the pink palace, owing to its style of architecture and the pink marble facings which render it rather unusual.

Mrs. Straus who looks forward to a delightful first season at the national capital has won the admiring comments of her associates by the executive ability displayed in entering into possession of an absolutely new home, and within less than a fortnight observing her regular at home as calmly as any seasoned householder in the community.

Mrs. Straus' first appearance as a hostess in Washington was marked by her New Year's reception, which was one of the most attractive entertainments of the day.

### SEEKS FATHER'S PLACE

Arthur Pue Gorman, son of the famous Maryland senator, will keep a deathbed promise to his father by trying to defeat Gov. Edwin Warfield for the United States senate. The last days of the elder Gorman were embittered by the alleged wrongs inflicted by Warfield and the son promised to avenge him.

Money will be no object in the campaign, which is inspired by the wife of the late senator. She inherited wealth supposed to be millions left by the dead statesman. The feeling of young Gorman against Gov. Warfield is bitter. Warfield worked with the elder Gorman's state organization as an obscure office until the former reached the governorship.

Then the governor became independent, appointing opponents of the organization to office and defeated Gorman in the latter's declining days by vetoing his pet measure to disfranchise the negroes of Maryland.

Young Gorman first came into notice three years ago when his father was in Europe. The young man had wanted his father's support for the state senate, but his father had expressed the opinion that he would better be sent to the house of delegates. The son took matters into his own hands and after a fight in the convention became the nominee for senator from Howard county and won the election by one of the largest majorities ever received by any Democratic candidate.

During the session of 1904 he took no very active part on the floor of the senate. In 1906 he at once assumed the leadership and held the place through some of the most bitter fights ever fought in Maryland's legislative halls.

The greatest service he rendered the state was the passage of a resolution offered by himself for the investigation of the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This resulted in a complete rout of the corporation legislators and the gain by the state of \$2,500,000 for its holdings in the property of the road and reduced the state taxes from 2 1/2 cents to 16 cents per \$100.

Young Gorman is a successful attorney.

### ADMIRAL SIGSBEE RETIRED



Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigbee, who was recently retired from the command of the League Island navy yard and station under the age limit of naval service law, and whose fame is best preserved to the American people through his marvelous initiative and coolness after the Maine of which he was in command at the time, was destroyed in Havana harbor was born in Albany, N. Y., January 16, 1845, the son of Nicholas and Agnes Orr Sigbee. He was educated at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy, entering in 1863, his career there being a most promising one. He was married in 1870 to Eliza Rogers Lockwood, the daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood. He served with credit after his graduation in the civil war under Admiral Farragut in operations during 1863-65. After the war he was sent to the China station for four years and in 1869 he returned to become an instructor in Annapolis and afterward headed several departments there. From 1874-78 he was in command of the Blake, a coast survey steamer, and so important were the results of his investigations that several governments honored him with medals and honorary degrees. He commanded later the Keats, a Dale, Constellation, Portsmouth, Maine, St. Paul and Texas. During the Spanish war he commanded the St. Paul, auxiliary war vessel, and was advanced by act of congress for extraordinary heroism from his captaincy to become a rear admiral. He has written several notable and original works on deep sea topics, which are considered standards by the naval authorities of many countries.



# Champion Fisher of the World



THE PELICAN AT HOME

Probably few visitors to the zoo of our larger cities who see the pelicans solemnly sitting round their small, round, concrete pond, which has to do duty for their native lagoon, know that these great birds, so unique in many ways, still live in a wild state and nest within the confines of Europe. Their large size, heavy, unwieldy-looking bodies, enormous beaks with the curious pouch, and general aspect, give the idea of remote parts of the earth. Vast African lakes, surrounded by deserts, or the steamy, fever-laden banks of tropical rivers, where the alligators crawl among the mangroves are the haunts one naturally associates with the pelican. One thinks of it instinctively as the "pelican of the wilderness," and, as such, it is with difficulty thought of as an inhabitant of Europe in this twentieth century. Their European haunts are, however, as may be supposed, much off the beaten track, and the ornithologist desirous of making their acquaintance must be prepared for rough travelling and rough living, and also for a certain element of risk.

R. B. Lodge, an English naturalist, tells of an expedition which he made to the "pelican country."

From information received, he says, I had hoped to find pelicans in Montenegro; but though I searched carefully the lake given me as a locality, nothing was seen of them. Purple herons were beginning to nest, and marsh-birds were very abundant, besides several species of duck. One plover was passed, but no pelicans, nor did it seem a suitable place for them. Here, as I was wading deep water in search of a carrier's nest, I caught alive in my hand a male little bittern as it crouched on the surface of the water. Some days later I saw for the first time Pelicanus crispus in a wild state. Three of the great birds flew past, and later I saw several fishing and resting on the sand. We could not, however, approach them near enough for a photograph, even with the telephoto lens.

Travelling to a point farther south pelicans were found plentiful enough; in fact, we could see them with a good glass from the windows of my host's house. There were generally a dozen or so fishing or resting on the small islets in the lagoon. But they were very difficult to approach, and as soon as I saw them I began to doubt whether any of them bred there. They were nearly all of them immature birds; and though we put in a fortnight's real hard work wading all over the lagoon, and visiting all the islands and reed-beds, we failed to find any trace of a nesting-place. Our doubts were confirmed by the local fishermen who declared that they had not nested there for many years. We tried lying in wait for them, driving them, stalking them and setting the electric camera for them, leaving it out all night in the hope of catching them in the early morning. But all our efforts were of no avail.

At this point the map was studied in the hope of finding some likely locality, and finally, we determined to ride to some distant lakes and lagoons, taking a few necessities on a pack-horse, enough to last us three or four days. After sleeping two nights, one at the house of a key, who regaled us with a lamb roasted whole, and the interminable courses of a Turkish dinner, and sent us on our way with two of his armed retainers as guides and guards, and another at the house of a well-to-do peasant, we finally, on the third morning, after riding through most difficult country, found the pelicans' nesting-place. As we sat, each in the bottom of a rude dug-out canoe, propelled by a Turkish fisherman, we could see in the distance a line of white objects on the horizon. These, they told us, were the pelicans on their nests. Welcome sight. When we could begin to make them out through our glasses, they appeared to be in front of some tamarisk bushes on the shore. But afterwards we found that instead of being on the farther shore, as we had supposed, they were on two small, low, sandy islets, bare of any vegetation more than one foot high. After taking a few photographs with the limited number of plates brought with us, and securing several clutches of eggs, we hurried back with the intention of coming again with a better supply of photographic neces-

saries, and a tent. By riding hard we did the journey in a day and a-half, and immediately set to work to make our preparations, so that we were able to start back the following morning, preceded by two pack-horses.

Early next morning we were again afloat, and after paddling across the lagoon, a distance of perhaps a couple of miles, I was landed on the back of one of the islands and left alone with the pelicans for six hours. By not harrying them and moving quietly and slowly there was no great difficulty in gradually approaching them. They soon seemed to recognize us, as do most birds if treated judiciously, that there was no danger, and after a while I was working away within 12 yards or 15 yards without causing them any undue alarm. At last I was within reach of these great birds which had eluded me so long, and could watch them solemnly sitting on their nests and feeding their half-grown young. These young were curious objects, as big as geese, covered with a short dirty white down, with leaden-colored feet and beaks, and small pouches of the same dull color. There were many bigger ones swimming about nearly as large as their parents. Walking about among the pelicans in the most familiar and impudent manner were several hooded crows and Mediterranean herring-gulls. The fishermen told us that the eagles frequently came to eat the young pelicans; and hard by the nearly-devoured carcass of a half-grown pelican we picked up the flight feather of an imperial eagle. These fishermen might naturally be expected to look upon the pelicans as rivals in business; in fact, I had been told that Turkish fishermen destroy the eggs and nests whenever they can. But we found on the contrary, to our surprise, that they had a sort of superstitious regard or reverence for them, and were most unwilling to have any of them injured or killed.

## SCHOOL FOR COLONIAL WIVES.

Some Such Institution Needed, Says English Writer.

The colonial man is not surprised that the home man does not marry. He thinks less and less each year of coming home for a wife himself. Or he comes home full of hope and gladness, with a nice little round sum saved for the furnishing and beautifying of a certain colonial home that only awaits the woman to make it his paradise—to go back a little sadder, a little wiser, with a lonely feeling that probably there will be no home in the real sense to the end, because there are not enough of the right sort to go round. And whose is the fault? It is the mother, who, half-consciously and half-unconsciously, instills in her girls that it is fatal to marry a poor man and appear a failure in the eyes of her friends? Is it an unworthy spirit, fostered in boarding schools, that success lies solely in marrying a well-to-do man? Is this why so many capable, misguided girls wait for the well-to-do man who never comes, only to be more or less burdensome spinsters to the end? One almost wishes there could be schools for colonial wives. There is such an immense satisfaction to be gained out of those "artful contrivances" for comfort, which is immeasurably superior to the satisfaction of squeezing a silk lining out of a very limited allowance, and, after much anxious thought, renovating last year's hat to look like a new one. And so much of it is going begging! The men are afraid, and the girls are afraid, and the spirit of the at-home marriageable girl is all wrong. From "Friends in Council" in T. P.'s Weekly in London.

## Trees Hidden for Centuries.

Workmen who were deepening the River Main, near Karlsruhe, recently discovered the trunks of six great oak trees buried in the bed of the stream. The wood is very hard and has turned the color of ebony. It proved to be a valuable discovery, as the wood can be employed for inlaying purposes. German authorities say that the trees have probably lain submerged between 1,000 and 1,500 years. Tramps Winter in Chicago. It is estimated that 20,000 tramps are wintering in Chicago.

## THE SUCCULENT MINCE-PIE.

Ingredients Needed For This Most Appetizing Winter Dessert.

Weigh after it is chopped three pounds lean, tender beef. Add to it a pound and a quarter of suet, chopped and freed from strings, six pounds tart apples, preferably Baldwins or greenings, chopped, six pounds sugar, four pounds seeded raisins, three pounds currants washed and dried, one-half pound citron cut in thin shreds, three pints sweet cider, one quart of stock in which the meat was boiled, three pints cider boiled down thick, three tablespoonfuls powdered cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls cloves, one teaspoonful each mace, allspice and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls salt, one teaspoonful white pepper, one pint molasses, three pints jelly and as much more juice of preserves or jelly as the housewife may elect. Brandy, sherry or rose water may be added at the last if desired. Chopped prunes are deemed better than currants by some cooks, while candied orange or lemon peel, a little cold tea or coffee may always be added with advantage. This mince meat may be scalded before putting in the brandy or sluply canned in glass jars or stone pots without cooking, its richness insuring its keeping. For the flat dweller, with no store room facilities, this amount of mince meat might have to be halved or quartered, but with a good cellar or cold storage room the amount will be found just about right to last the winter for the average family with normal appetites.

## TO SERVE WITH ROAST BEEF.

New England Yorkshire Pudding a Palatable Accessory.

I often wished to have on my table the famous pudding which accompanies "the roast beef of Old England," but in my modern American kitchen I had no way of suspending a roast over the butter while cooking. Besides, my taste ran to light fluffy things made with baking powder, and my one attempt at using the old English recipe for Yorkshire pudding turned out a heavy, soggy affair. One day I used a little ingenuity with my recipe and since then the pudding has been a welcome addition to a roast beef course in my home. I take a pint of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, three beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough flour to make a batter of the consistency of pancake batter. I pour about one-fourth of a cupful of hot gravy from the roast into a hot dripping pan, put the batter in, letting the fat gravy spread to the sides of the pan, and then I scatter more gravy over the batter in little puddles, and bake it 20 minutes in a hot oven. Cut into squares with a heated knife and served with the roast beef as hot as possible, it is very palatable—Housekeeper.

## To Clean Rag Rugs.

A rag rug, after months of hard usage, should be thoroughly beaten, then hung up on the clothesline and a full force of water from a garden hose should be turned on it. After the rug is well dampened, a washing powder must be rubbed into the tufting and the water continued until the water that runs off begins to look clear. Let it drain well, then turn on a third stream for a final rinse. Leave it on the line until dry. Unbleached cotton and linen can be bleached in a similar manner and save much labor. Pin the cotton securely on the line, drench it thoroughly with the hose and leave it hanging; as soon as it is dry renew the spraying.

## Tea Cake.

Sift four cupfuls of dried flour into a bowl and chop into it a scant cupful of butter. Dissolve half a yeast cake in four tablespoonfuls of warm water and stir it into two cupfuls of milk, or enough to make a soft dough. Roll this out into a sheet and cut into cakes as large as a tea plate and less than half an inch thick. Set them covered lightly in a warm place until they have nearly trebled in thickness. Bake in a flowered pan. Keep them covered for 20 minutes, then brown.

Run a sharp knife around the edge, tear the cake open, butter and serve upon a plate lined and covered with a heated napkin.

## Jack London as a Cook.

Jack London's recipe for the cooking of wild duck is so simple that it just misses attaining the distinction of being the easiest cooking formula known: "Stuff the duck with a bunch of celery, or spread the interior of the carcass liberally with celery salt. Then roast for 14 minutes." If you are duly exact about following this rule your duck will be blood rare, and if you will do nothing to it save dust it with salt and paprika, it will simply melt in your mouth—February Bohemian.

## Postage Stamps.

It is often desired to separate postage stamps that are stuck together without destroying the gum.

This can be done by dipping the stamps in water for a few seconds only, shaking off the excess of water and heating with a match as much as possible without burning.

The heat expands the water between the stamps and separates them, so that they can be easily pulled apart, and are ready for use.

## Salad Dressing.

Two cups of milk, two tablespoons corn starch, moistened with some of the milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one small spoon of dry mustard, three eggs beaten well, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of vinegar.

## Oldest of the Iroquois Indians



This woman is 105 years old and is still the oracle of her tribe on the Iroquois Indian reservation in Western New York.

## WEATHER IN CYCLES.

MISSOURI PROPHET PREDICTS BY DATA OF YEARS.

Each Decade Much Like One Before—Mild Winter Means Big Wheat Crop, But Visitation of Locusts is Due in Summer.

Macon, Mo.—Macon has a weather prophet whose forecasts seem to hit the bull's-eye. In the latter part of August, 1906, he made this statement, and files of the local papers verify it:

"This will be a fine year to sow wheat. But it must be in before the 20th of September; it will be useless to do any planting after that. We are going to have a mild winter, and that means a big wheat yield."

This weather soothsayer's name is August T. Glahn. He is about 65, and operates a 200-acre farm east of Macon. Such confidence have the farmers of Macon and Shelby counties in Mr. Glahn's forecasts that they planted many thousands of acres of wheat in excess of the normal acreage.

And so far the weather has borne out Mr. Glahn's predictions to the letter. The winter in these parts has been one of unusual mildness, with frequent springlike rains. The thermometer has rarely gone lower than 25 above zero, and has more often hovered about 60.

Mr. Glahn uses no wizard's wand, no crystal globe, and no occult aid of any sort to tell a year in advance what Uncle Sam's weather observer will report. He carries with him a little book, well-thumbed with the passing years, and full of interesting data compiled from 66 years back on down to date.

Mr. Glahn's father was the first historian. He took a notion that the weather came in cycles, and his object was to learn the extent of those cycles. After 11 years of close observation of his weather diary, he came to the conclusion that the seasons repeated themselves every decade; that each year in a decade had a brand of weather peculiar to itself.

Now and then, in a long while, there was a break—a cog slipped somewhere in the universe. But such things were rare. The harmony of

the years was as the assurance of the salvation to the just. What happened in 1845 was bound to happen in 1855. There was no getting around it. The diary was continued on until the twentieth century, the son taking up the work when the father passed into a land where the storms of life do not trouble. Now the younger historian, setting well along in years, has, he claims, demonstrated his father's theory beyond any sort of doubt, and he is giving his farmer friends the benefit of it.

"The harvest of this year will be dry," said Mr. Glahn. "The sevens have been almost uniformly dry since 1810, and are fine years for small grain. This year will be good for peaches, and also the year following. Including 1906, this will give us three good peach years in succession. The sevens and eights are always fine for this fruit."

"But there is one ominous fight for us this year. There will be a visitation of locusts, which will last about six weeks. The locusts come every 13 years without fail. The record shows that they were here in 1842, 1855, 1868, 1881 and 1894. That puts them due in 1907."

"Being forewarned, however, the farmer can turn his hogs and chickens into his orchards, and they will eat up the pests nearly as fast as they germinate. The locusts have never done near as much damage in this section as the grasshopper and are not to be dreaded as much."

"Unless in unusually large numbers they will not eat small grain. They devour the slender stalks of wheat, but don't touch the stronger stalks. They will appear in the latter part of May and disappear about the 1st of August. The hogs should be turned into the orchards during April. The locusts make the feed for hogs and chickens. They like them and thrive wonderfully on the insects."

"Corn will do fairly well, but may not be quite up to the average. Next September will be a little too dry for that grain. Wheat is the thing for the husbandman to stick to in 1907 if he has the right character of soil to develop it. The season is bound to do the rest."

## Briar Wood Pipe Material.

Increasing American Purchases of the Italian Supply.

Washington.—Complying with the request of a Kentucky firm as to the manner of getting out briar wood blocks in Italy, Consul James A. Smith, of Leghorn, submits the following information:

"The larger part of the Italian briar wood is found along the Mediterranean coast, extending from Savona on the north to Calabria on the south; the Liguria, Riviera, Tuscany, Umbria, the Roman provinces, the three provinces of Calabria, as well as the islands of Corsica and Sardinia furnishing an abundant supply. The work of excavating the root of the briar wood tree is carried on from October until the end of May. A kind of grubbing spade with one sharp edge for cutting away the large billet or heart of the root (the valuable part) from the surrounding small roots is used in this work. The billet is known as the clocco. After being thoroughly cleaned and trimmed, it is brought to the mill and by means of circular saws cut into small blocks corresponding roughly to the shape of a pipe bowl and stem. These blocks are of various sizes, depending upon the dimension and shape of the clocco. Afterward they are immersed in boiling water for a period of about 12 hours and then thoroughly dried.

"This process completed, they are sorted, (the imperfect pieces being

thrown aside), placed in large jute bags, and are then ready for shipment. The waste pieces unsuitable for pipes are sold for firewood, being an excellent material for this purpose. Exports of briar wood from this district to the United States have shown a decided increase during the past few years. In 1905, 11,904 bales were shipped, with a value of over \$100,000, while during the first nine months of 1906 nearly 16,000 bales, with a value of over \$125,000, were exported from Leghorn.

## Bible in New Language.

London.—A polyglot printing house here which published the Lord's prayer in 400 languages has been asked by a missionary in central Africa to print the grammar of a new language he has discovered. The missionary had to draw and send sketches of the letters. The grammar is on the Odendorf system and the missionary intends to teach the natives of the jungle to read and write.

## Sues Railroad 2,140 Times.

Applenton, Wis.—Henry Miller, a farmer, has begun 2,140 suits against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for \$21,400, or ten dollars for each locomotive that has crossed his farm since he advised the railroad company to construct a culvert and crossing. The complaints in these cases all about 600 suits.

## TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Improvements that Are Planned at the National Capital.

Two distinct movements are now under way for the improvement of the capital city of this republic. One of these is for the purpose of gradually doing away with the slums and insanitary conditions which are to be found in Washington's back alleys. While hardly more than a beginning has been accomplished, the work of removing dilapidated, unwholesome shacks and hovels seem at least to be making some progress. It is to be hoped that it can be pushed more rapidly in the future.

The other scheme consists of a plan to appropriate ten millions to purchase outright and devote to governmental uses a tract of some 2,000,000 square feet lying below Pennsylvania avenue and between the Capitol grounds and the White House. It is pointed out that many of the department buildings are overcrowded; that the government is expending large sums in rent for space in inadequate and insecure structures, and that the ground which it is desired to buy would furnish abundant room on which to erect stately public buildings in architectural harmony. The execution of this policy would undoubtedly add signally to the impressiveness of the capital. It is also asserted, apparently with some reason, that it would be far cheaper to buy it now than to wait until it is imperatively required, when its present owners will be pretty sure to put prices up.

In any event, congress, while it should not sanction waste or extravagance, should deal with the needs of Washington in a spirit of judicious liberality, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. The historic community on the Potomac has superb facilities for development into a center worthy in all respects of its political status. Negligently economy regarding its requirements would be short sighted and foolish.

## POWER OF COUNTRY PRESS.

Utterances Carry Much Weight at Washington.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me," said a middle west congressman last winter. "During my two terms I have been impressed with it constantly. I doubt if there is a single calm utterance in any paper in the United States that does not carry some weight in Washington among the members of congress. You might think that what some little country editor says does not amount to anything, but it means a great deal more than most people realize. When the country editor, who is looking after nothing but the county printing, gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in congress knows that it comes from the grass roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers and that class of people realize the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say: 'Too much power there!' The press is more powerful than money."

This was not said in flattery, but because he had seen on congressmen's desks the heaps of country weeklies, and he knew how closely they were read, writes Charles M. Harger, in the Atlantic. The smallest editorial paragraph tells the politician of the condition in that paper's community, for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered the idea from some one whom he trusts as a leader—and the politician knows approximately who that leader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.

## An Exciting Visit.

Swapping stories is a frequent amusement with actors in their dressing rooms at the theater, during waits in the play between acts. Henry Kolker, of "The Three of Us" company, told the following story the other night of an old colored woman he knew down in Virginia, who made her first and only trip to Washington.

"I've been mighty troubled, Mr. Kolker, since you was here," she said. "I've been to Wash'ton. Der railroad had a 'cursion. Took you dar' an' back for a dollar. I gets to Wash'ton all right, 'bout 'leven o'clock. It's jes' gran'."

"What did you do, auntie, in Wash'ngton? I suppose you saw the capitol and the treasury building, where all of Uncle Sam's money is kept," asked Mr. Kolker.

"Didn't see as much as I might 'cuse' de crowds. I jes' staid in de depo' on er bench 'till tree o'clock, when it wuz time to go home," she said.

## Darkey's Second Thought.

Senator Depew's automobile ran into a dirt cart at Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, at Washington, and the darkey driving the cart was thrown to the street.

"No, suh, I ain't hurt," the darkey said, clambering back on the seat of his dirt cart. "I ain't hurt a bit."

"Well, if there's any trouble, notify Senator Depew," some one in the automobile said to the darkey.

"Lord! Lord! I see jest about dead," the driver yelled on learning the ownership of the motor car. "I've got pains in mah haid and back something dreadful, and I've got a misery in mah side what's awful." He complained so much after hearing that Senator Depew owned the motor car that a policeman called an ambulance and sent him to the hospital.



# Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, Editor and Owner  
HOWARD PARKER, Associate Editor  
B. O. BROWN, Business Manager

Printed as second-class mail matter March 26, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Oklahoma Territory under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

For United States Senator  
HENRY M. FURMAN  
M. L. TURNER

For Congress  
CHARLEY D. CARTER  
D. H. LINEBAUGH  
F. W. SKILLERN  
E. P. HILL  
CHAS. E. McPHERREN

For State Representative.  
RANDOLPH LAURENCE.

For State Treasurer  
J. A. MENEFEE

For District Judge  
A. T. WEST

For Circuit Judge  
EUGENE E. WHITE

For Clerk of Supreme Court  
E. C. PATTON

For County Judge  
J. P. WOOD  
A. M. CROXTON  
JOEL TERRELL

For County Attorney  
ROBT. WIMBISH  
B. C. KING

For Sheriff  
ROBERT NESTER  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. E. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD  
M. F. DEW.

For District Clerk  
W. T. COX

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES  
C. K. DAVENPORT  
J. K. SCROGGIN

For Register of Deeds  
A. C. BRAY  
GARY KITCHENS  
C. C. HARGIS  
A. L. MILES.

For County Coroner  
DR. JOHN W. DAVENPORT

For County Surveyor

For Supt. of Public Instruction  
BASCOM T. LAWSON

For County Commissioners

or Justice of the Peace, Ada Precinct  
W. H. NETTLES  
H. J. BROWN

For Constable, Ada Precinct  
CHARLES A. THOMAS  
SID RIEDEL

CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
(Election Tuesday, April 2)

For Mayor  
C. O. BARTON

For Alderman, 1st Ward  
J. T. CONN  
M. D. TIMBERLAKE.

For Alderman, 2nd Ward  
T. J. CHAMBLESS  
W. H. MARKHAM.

For Alderman, 3rd Ward  
A. J. DEATON  
J. T. SUTTON.

For Alderman, 4th Ward:  
R. T. KERR  
W. C. LEE.

For City Treasurer  
S. W. HILL

For City Attorney  
THOMAS P. HOLT

For City Recorder, Assessor and Collector  
JESSE WARREN

For City Marshal  
R. C. (DICK) COUCH

For Street Commissioner of Ada  
E. S. COLLINS

## Put Your Loose Dollars on Deposit

Open an account with us—deposit all the cash you don't actually need and you will be surprised how your account will grow.

## 1ST NAT'L BANK

## LOCAL NEWS

### Tell Or Telephone It

If you have visitors and are not ashamed of them—phone number 4 or tell the reporter so. Do likewise if members of your family or neighbors depart or arrive. Don't be bashful.

Mrs. Hopgood was in from Center shopping.

W. E. Little was in the city from Stonewall.

Gus T. Shaftner of Stroud, Okla., is in the city.

D. Kreitzer, of Guthrie, is among the visitors.

T. J. Chambliss has returned from Kansas City.

Alton Kile returned from a business visit in Konawa.

Mrs. Pool's little son is quite sick with the fever.

Herbert Morris, of the M. K. & T., was here overnight.

Ed Wandelone went to Texas this morning for a short stay.

Miss Myrtle Cox, of Konawa, is a guest of Miss Aline Shands.

Ernest Pritchlynn, of The Harris, went to Ardmore to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Neathery last evening entertained the Forty-two Club.

Mesdames L. E. Franklin and L. N. Morris of Fitchburg, were here shopping today.

Bert Finch and family of Foster, I. T., are visiting his sister, Mrs. J. L. Foster.

Buy the best corn and cotton planter made, the one seed drop. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Rev. G. W. Jefferson came up from Hickory to fill his appointment in North Ada.

T. Cowden, district manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., is here from Oklahoma City.

Judge W. G. Currie left last night for a week's visit with relatives in Memphis, Tenn.

C. K. Davenport, candidate for county treasurer, was in the metropolis from Frisco today.

J. P. Crawford, Esq., came in last afternoon from Paris, Texas, where he was on legal business.

## Millinery

MRS. J. G. FRENCH  
of St. Louis, will open  
Fashionable Millinery  
Department at Scott-  
Hoard old stand on

SATURDAY, MAR. 23.

Prices to suit customers. Please call.

## SNOW BRAND

Medium Priced  
Shoes for Men

\$3.50 to \$5.00

Our Snow \$5.00 guaranteed patent is the best shoe value ever offered for the money. Complete line of shoes, all styles and prices. Get our prices before you buy.

CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man

## When you want the best meal in the city

come to the  
*English Kitchen*

We serve the best dinner in the city. Short Orders at all hours. Our kitchen always open for your inspection—you can watch your order cooked, and know that what you get is what you order. Don't forget the place—THE ENGLISH KITCHEN.

FOR SALE—One fullblood Jersey cow. Apply to Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306-1w

When you want a nice fat chicken phone Judge Hilton, chicken specialist. 284-1f

Delicious ice cream at Foster's confectionery all day Sunday. Go or send for some. 306-1td pd

On St. Patrick's Day eat some of that good ice cream at Foster's confectionery. 306-1td pd

Save one-half your cotton chopping by planting with the one seed drop. A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

FOR RENT:—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on E. 12th street—Mrs. M. T. Stevenson. 302-1f

Mrs. T. W. Kennedy, of Collins Academy, Stonewall, spent the night here on her way to Okmulgee.

Lee Eddleman left this afternoon for Oklahoma City on business of moment—from a sentimental standpoint.

It forces one cotton seed out at a time or sows them. The one seed planter. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Judge A. T. West of Lehigh, who is meeting with much encouragement in his candidacy for district judge, is in the city today.

The following are noted among the guests at the Dorland: J. M. McKelvey, Roff; W. O. Knight, Tupelo; Burrell Hicks, Ardmore.

We have limited quantity of the celebrated Allen Long staple cotton seed for sale. Frierson Brothers. Over Freeman & Co's store. 290-1f D & W.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ratliff have moved back to Ada from Stonewall. He will take charge of the law business here of Ratliff & Ratliff, his brother, L. D., having removed to Texas.

Wrinkles are age tellers. Drive them away by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's better than cosmetics. It does the business. 35c Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

He had no coat upon his back, But had one on his tongue, And Rocky Mountain Tea, 'it's said, Kept him from being hung. (Bad breath.) G. M. Ramsey.

It flows like fire through your veins; it does the work. If you're wasting away day by day, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen. Ready for occupancy April 1st. See Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306-1wd delegates

### Strayed.

One light bay blazed-faced mare about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded J. T. bar on left shoulder, shod all around. Please notify J. H. Bullock, box 173, Ada, I. T. 305-2td-1tw

### St. Patrick's Day.

Besides being Sunday, tomorrow, the 17th, will be St. Patrick's Day. 'A wearin' of the green' will probably be more general than usual, for everybody will have time to dress up. Nothing will be too good for the Irish, and the Irish will be plentiful.

### Notice of Sale.

In the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory at Ada.

In Re-Estate of Ivy Brashears, Geo. W. Brashears, Guardian.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the United States Court in and for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, I will on the 20th day of April, 1907, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock in the afternoon in front of the United States Court house at Ada, Indian Territory, sell at public sale for not less than three-fourths of its appraised value, on credit of three months with bond from the purchaser, with good surety, to be approved by me and a lein on said property for the price, the following described property to-wit:

The South one-half of the North one-half of the Southeast quarter; and the North half of the South one-half of the Southeast one quarter of section seventeen, Township two North range four East, containing eighty acres, that is a two-third interest in same of Ivy Brashears, minor heir of

Brashears, deceased, such being declared to be her interest by the proper order of the Court.

This the 16th day of March, 1907.

Geo. W. Brashears,

Guardian of Ivy Brashears.

49-41w

## GET WISE



And patronize our store. You should know that we have a most complete stock of goods in our line. We want YOUR patronage. Courteous treatment is a paramount issue with us. Try us.

In our store is an experienced and up-to-date pharmacist who will take pains to see that your prescriptions are filled just as your doctor would have them.

GWIN, MAYS & CO.

The Druggists

Successors to W. T. Nolan

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will steadily destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by all Druggists. Price 75c, per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Ada Opera House

DR. B. H. ERB,

DENTIST

Ada National Bank Building  
Rooms P and O, Phone 89  
Office Hours: 8 to 12; 1 to 5:30

DR. H. T. SAFFARRANS  
Dentist

In Freeman Bldg. Ada, IT.

F. W. LE FEVRE, M. D.

General Practice and Surgery. Special attention to diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses fitted with ophthalmoscope and trial lenses. X-Ray treatment and static electricity. Office in Duncan Block. Phones 161-240.

DR. T. H. GRANGER,

DENTIST

Over 1st Nat'l. Bank, Phone 212

FURMAN & CROXTON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.  
Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

Over Citizens National Bank  
Ada, Ind. Ter.

## WANT A BATH?

Then get a good clean one, Hot or Cold, at High & Litzman's Barber Shop, next door to English Kitchen.

## ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

After March 1st the subscription price to the Oklahoman will be 45c per month, by carrier or at the Newsstand. OKLAHOMAN.

### Five Pennies A Day

Pays for a telephone in your home. Can you afford to be without it? Order today. Call the Local Manager for a representative of the Contract Department.

PIONEER TELEPHONE and  
TELEGRAPH CO.

(AN OLD AND ESTABLISHED HOUSE)

## ARMSTRONG, BYRD & CO

—OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—

Have been established in the PIANO and ORGAN business in Oklahoma and Indian Territories for ten years. They are the largest music house in the Southwest, and carry a magnificent line of thirty-two of the best known and most reliable makes of Pianos. They sell from \$50.00 to \$75.00 cheaper than any other firm sell Pianos of the same grade and quality.

IF I THE MARKET FOR A PIANO FIGURE WITH THEM

## YES WE HAVE IT

"COMPOUND KARGON" and "VIRGIN OIL OF PINE"

You have been reading about these remedies in the newspapers. We can fill all prescriptions containing them.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist

Successor to Clark Drug Co.

## The Nickel Store

## Why Pay More?

Why pay big profits when the

### Nickel Store

is satisfied with small ones. This store made low prices possible in many lines. Hundreds of pleased customers have told their story of quality and price. One price to all, and that the lowest cash price. Quick sales and small profits.

### GARDEN SEEDS.

Choice new crop 1907 seeds, the large full weight packages, 2 for 5c. We also sell everything in the line of bulk seeds at half the usual prices.

### LAMPS

Usually merchants expect to make big profits on lamps. We like profits but we prefer small ones and lots of business. Size up our lamp bargains, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 65c.

### Big Bargains in Hardware and Enamelware.

10 quart Enamel Buckets 75c values for 50c; 14 qt. Enamel Dish Pans for 50c; 7 qt. Enamel Tea Kettles for 60c; 2 qt. Enamel Pudding Pan for 10c; 5 qt. Enamel Pudding Pan for 15c.

FILES. All first class hand saw files, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 61



If we have not served you in the past it was not because we didn't want to. But perhaps, you haven't had occasion to visit our store, or perhaps you are not acquainted with our business. If not, why not? It is our pleasure to serve you, and we strain every point to please, and make business transactions with us a pleasure.

We have confidence in our ability, and all we ask is a fair trial TRY US.

## MASON DRUG CO.

The Progressive Pharmacists

Phone 44.

## OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts whether large or small are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way and this matters not how small is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products such as cotton grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

## Ada National Bank

Capital and Surplus, \$83,500. Ada, Ind. Ter

## WILL WAGE CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTITUTION'S ADOPTION

Guthrie, Okla., March 16.—Under the ordinance it is the President's duty to give public notice of the elections provided for within sixty days and also to publish the same for sixty days. This has no bearing upon the primaries. The convention partially provided that the Legislature should pass a primary law, but a letter presented by Mr. Haskell, and ordered by the convention sent to the chairman of both Democratic and Republican committees dealing with the situation as applied to the first election, has its significance. The letter announces that the people of all parties desire an opportunity to nominate their candidates by the primary instead of the convention plan.

"The convention has provided for mandatory primaries, after the constitution is adopted," the letter reads, "but this does not take care of the first election, and owing to the peculiar wording of the enabling act the legal opinion is divided as to the convention's ability to do so."

"However, believing that all great political parties will unite in giving the people what they want and are entitled to, the convention leaves in charge of our committee, until after our recess, the further consideration of the primary being made mandatory for the first election. The committee recommends June 1, 1907, as a general primary day for the nomination of elective public officers. United States senators included, and asks you as chairman of your party in the state, if your committee will join in this primary to the end that the people from the very beginning of statehood, control the selection of their public servants."

This letter makes it apparent that the convention is yet free to include the mandatory primary feature for the

first election when it reassembles in April if it desires to, and in this sentiment is supported by legal opinions that its power exists.

There is remaining of the \$100,000 appropriation by Congress only \$831 unexpended. Under the action of Thursday night Ed F. Johns of Chickasha, F. M. Gault of Geary and C. L. Long of Wewoka, were designated the finance committee to solicit funds for holding the first State election. It is to file a report with the Secretary of State, and any money left after expenses are paid goes into the new State's Treasury.

"People may donate," said Mr. Hayes, "with the hope that when we get statehood the State will reimburse them. If anything should happen, however, that we would not get statehood, those who donate of course lose."

It was announced tonight that an active campaign would begin shortly to support the Constitution before the people and to assist, President Murray appointed Delegates Kane, Mitch, Alderson, Ledbetter and B. F. Harrison, to draft a public address, which will set forth the salient features of the document. Mr. Haskell, who has been one of the active members in making the constitution, will be one of the first to take the stump for it. He will begin a series of speeches in about two weeks, the appointment being made by other delegates.

The adjournment taken is for thirty-one days, but will not interfere with the campaign proposed. The compiling committee will need two weeks and the same time will be required to transcribe. The committees will not begin work here until next Thursday and hope to have the Constitution in pamphlet form by April 1.

## DELEGATES COMPLETE WORK-- WILL RETURN TO SIGN UP

Guthrie, Ok., March 16.—At twenty-four minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday, the ninety-fourth legislative day of its existence, the Oklahoma constitutional convention concluded its detailed labors, and adjourned until 10 a. m. April 16, when the official documents will be ready for signing.

The closing hours were not marked by scenes of disorder, as often attend legislative adjournments, but instead delegates from Indian Territory and Oklahoma clasped hands in a friendly spirit over finishing the work which will give them union in statehood. Many were visibly affected when the final hour arrived and the sentiment surrounding the labors became apparent.

The convention applauded loudly as Mr. Johnston, delegate from Perry and Mr. Haskell, delegate from Muskogee, gave greeting to each other on the part of the people of either territory, thus waiving the boundary line which has existed for nineteen years.

President Murray's closing address told the world that the Indians who nearly a century ago had forsaken their homes that the government might become great would at last receive their protection in citizenship.

He like many others coming to the convention, had been actuated by a desire to guard the Indian's rights, so frequently and flagrantly violated by the Federal government, and rejoiced that the constitution gave to the Indian every consideration wished for and to the people at large everything they desired. Some of the Republican delegates, who admitted the inability of their minority to successfully pursue its general ideas into legislative shape, suggested that the constitution would be "a pretty good document after all."

After a song and a prayer led by the chaplain, President Murray asked the eighty-five delegates present to hold up their hands, which they did.

"Shake, fellow shake," he said, and declared the session at an end.

Most of the day was spent in close scrutiny of the last provisions going into the constitution that error might not creep in with the rush. Everything presented on final passage went through unanimously except the provision granting right of suffrage to women in school district matters, which barely got over with 58 votes in its favor.

## A DAY FOR CANDIDATES TO MINGLE WITH PEOPLE

This has been an ideal Saturday for candidates for office in Pontotoc county. The county seat was filled with sovereign voters, all of whom are naturally interested in the choice of their first public servants, and a large number of those seeking Democratic nominations were in evidence on the streets.

And it is proper they should be, and that all should give a respectful hearing to the statements of their claims for office.

These offices must be filled. The first administration of the county's affairs will be the most important one. Good officers must be selected. The Democratic party will do the selecting. No man knows every other man in the county. The city primaries are over,

now the track is clear for the running of the county candidates.

Only a few weeks remain before the primary election whereat Pontotoc's first officers will be chosen.

Everybody should get acquainted with the various candidates and be prepared to make an intelligent choice.

It is your plain duty as a good democrat and as a patriotic citizen.

### Fell From the Roof.

While putting on a roof to a new house Friday afternoon the scaffolding collapsed and three or four carpenters fell to the ground. G. M. Anglin, one of them, received painful injuries internally, but not to any dangerous extent, it is thought.

CAPITOL  
HILL  
LOTS  
ON  
EASY  
PAYMENT  
PLAN

BEARD & BLANKS, owners of Capitol Hill addition will sell you an acre lot on the installment plan. Shade trees on every street. They write all kinds of Insurance—Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Life and Accident—in strongest companies in the world. Loan money on improved city property or to build, and on farms. Buy and sell Real Estate, have houses to rent and will rent yours. A share of your business is respectfully solicited.

**Beard & Blanks**  
Office 1st Door West Harris Hotel

## FORAKER PAID EXPENSES OF DEFENDING THE NEGROES

Washington, March 16.—That Senator Foraker is gathering evidence at his own expense in defense of former negro soldiers who were discharged from the army for alleged complicity in the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, was disclosed yesterday in a sharp clash between members of the senate committee on military affairs which is investigating the Brownsville affair.

Senators Overman, Foster and Warner had phoned a number of witnesses with questions as to whom they had talked with before coming to Washington to testify. The witnesses confessed that they had been interviewed by a man named Ferguson as to what they knew concerning the Brownsville affair and the senators named then displayed an active interest in Ferguson's mission, and as to whether he was a white man or a negro. The witness seemed to be in doubt and none were willing to swear to his race and all of the witnesses disclaimed knowledge of Ferguson's connections with the investigation.

Again and again witnesses were asked if Ferguson was white or black and this form of questioning was pursued when Corporal John L. Rimmell, a cook of company M, 26th infantry, was recalled for cross examination. During the inquiry Senator Foraker

sat silent until the question seemed to raise some doubt as to whether the witness was telling the truth concerning his acquaintance with Ferguson and the senator interrupted, saying:

"Ferguson went down to Fort Sam Houston at my expense. I received an anonymous letter giving the names of several persons said to have information that might be of value in this inquiry. These persons were said to be at Fort Sam Houston, and I sent Ferguson down there to talk with them and find out what they knew. If any one suspects that the manner of conducting this examination and the handling of witnesses is not as it should be, I would like to take the stand and make an explanation."

### Delegate Weaver at Home.

Carlton Weaver returned today from Guthrie after over three months' labors as delegate in the constitutional convention. The adjournment of the convention yesterday practically completes his work, though he and the other delegates will return on April 16th to ratify the work of the special committee on arrangement and style and to affix their signatures to the finished document.

Mr. Weaver says it's the best constitution in the world.

We have sold all our brick on hand but if you or your friends are going to build, you run no risk in placing your order with us. We make brick now at the rate of 20,000 per day, and we are preparing to make anything you want in the line of burnt clay ware. Our circular letter to users of building material in clay ware will be ready in a few days. Write for it.

## ADA PRESSED BRICK & TILE CO.

## THE ADVANTAGE

of buying Furniture on the easy payment plan is apparent to anyone who will take time to think, and many, we are glad to say, are taking advantage of our liberal propositions. Money saved in the purchase of furniture pays better than anything because it adds to the enjoyment of the home. We want more customers, and to that end will continue our easy payment plan.

We are prepared to offer you an Iron Bed Mattress and Spring



as low as \$6.50, \$2.00 down and \$1.00 per week. If you want a better Bed Mattress and Spring we have them on equally as liberal a plan. Try a good bed one and you will not regret it. Our store is the best place to get them.

Reed Rockers are both comfortable and serviceable. We have them at \$3.75 to \$5.00, \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per week.

Also kindly remember that we carry a large line of Coffins, Caskets and Undertaker's Goods, and can furnish you a Hearse, Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker, who will, when requested, take complete charge of funeral without extra charge.

We buy and sell second hand Furniture and exchange new Furniture for old. Bring your wants to us and we will supply them.

We sell Jap-a-lac which will make your old Furniture look like new, and at small expense.

**W. C. DUNCAN**

Phone No. 108.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS

ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.	
W. H. Jones Loan and Abstract Office	W. H. Biles Insurance, Real Estate and Rental Office
<b>Farm Loans.</b> This company makes a specialty of negotiating loans on improved farm land where the title is clear. Loans are made on good Indian lands. You get all you borrow and without delay.	<b>Insurance.</b> We represent a large number of the world's leading fire, life, accident, and marine insurance companies. Our method of handling claims is direct, prompt, and efficient. Should claim your life insurance.
<b>City Loans.</b> We make loans on improved property, or to build with. Loans are made on monthly payments. Our facilities for handling city loans are the best.	<b>Bonds.</b> All kinds of surety bonds executed in our office without delay in the United States and foreign.
<b>Chattel Loans.</b> Plenty of money to loan farmers on their stock and farm crops at reasonable rates.	<b>Real Estate.</b> We invite you to list your property with us whether city property or land, and whether improved or unimproved. Our method of handling real estate is direct, prompt, and efficient. Give us a call, our salesman will give you the best price and we will do the best.
<b>Abstracts.</b> Great care and attention is given to the compilation of abstracts and our work is correct and our charges reasonable. Office hours are open to the public and any information desired with our business is freely given.	<b>Rentals.</b> We will collect your rents for you and we will do the best for you. No extra charge for collecting rents. Look after your property. The company makes all the work. We will do the best for you.

**ADA TITLE & TRUST CO.**  
Rear, Citizens Nat'l Bank Ada, I. T.



# Gossip of Gotham

## BUYING A WAGON

How Mr. Brown Got the Worst of Two Bargains.

### TRIED MAIL-ORDER METHODS

Thought He Was Saving Money, But Will Not Try the Same Thing a Second Time—Buying at Home Pays.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clario)  
Mr. Brown, a farmer living in Boone county, Mo., decided to buy a spring wagon. The next time he was in town he went to the local dealer to see what he had in stock. One wagon that suited him was offered to him at \$75. He thought he would take it, but before ordering he looked over a mail order vehicle catalogue. Here he saw described a wagon which, as far as description went, was the same as the one he saw in the dealer's store room. In fact, the description was written in such a convincing manner and all of the good points of the mail order vehicle were brought out so thoroughly that it appeared to be superior to the other one. And the price was only \$67.45. Mr. Brown thought of the saving of \$7.55 which represented several days of hard work. The more he thought about it the more he wanted to save that amount and in the end the Chicago mail order concern got his check.

When the wagon finally arrived, with a freight bill of \$4.50, he rode to town with his son and spent half a day putting it together. He had to buy a screw driver and some oil and sand paper and a few bolts to replace some that had been lost in shipment.

the fact they are making their community poorer, reducing the per capita of wealth, and dwarfing local business, only to enrich a concern already rich enough to buy several counties. An extra thousand dollars in any community will mean, during the year, many thousands of dollars in business transacted and increased income for practically every one in the community. Often the amount sent to the mail order houses is more than enough to turn the balance the other way and business depression exists where prosperity would prevail under normal conditions. Even if the country purchaser was able to save a snug sum by ordering his supplies from a mail order house, the loss to the community would be greater than the gain for himself. It is needless to point out that as the amount of the mail order business from any community increases the amount of loss to the community also increases, until it is only a question of time until the individual loss caused by the general depression of business will exceed the individual saving.

In fact if everyone in the community bought from the mail order houses, local markets would disappear and the farmer would be compelled to sell as well as buy from the catalogue concerns. The rural districts would be devoid of business activity while the wealth of the country would be centered in one or two points. Buying by mail may be attractive, but the most pronounced mail order fiend must look with apprehension on any condition whereby he would be compelled to depend on the mail order man for a market for his products.

But the idea of saving on individual purchases is, to a great extent, a fallacy. In spite of his boasted ability to buy in large quantities, he is not able to buy for much less than the country merchant. Competition in all manufactured products is too keen for

# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

## COMPOSER OF "SALOME"

Dr. Richard Strauss, the revolutionist of the musical world who has raised himself into supreme prominence by the extraordinary daring and originality of his opera "Salome," which has caused such a furor in New York, must not be confounded with the Viennese waltz writers of the same name. Dr. Strauss is a composer of quite another brand and has become the rock on which the musical world has split.



He has been the Hofkapellmeister in Berlin and has conducted an orchestra there, but as a musician he is best known as the writer of symphonic poems or "programme music" of an ultra modern type; and in compositions of this class he has been called the apostle of tonal ugliness, the Turner of musical literature and one who has begun where Wagner left off. Believing in the suggestive power of a printed scheme, he not only presents tonal embodiments of persons and scenes, but has endeavored to suggest the metaphysical pessimism of Nietzsche in his "Also Sprach Zarathustra." But of more human interest is his attempt in his musical score to trace the shifting details of romance. Thus in "Don Quixote," marginal notes in the score enable one to follow the knight through an ingenious symbolizing of his reading of romances, his confusion of thought, his insanity, his wanderings, his hallucinations and his mishaps.

It was as the representative of this style of writing that Dr. Strauss came to America with his wife, Paulina Strauss de Ahne, the singer, in 1904. They were heard in Detroit in concert in which Strauss played on the piano his own compositions and his wife sang. Although a great composer, he illustrated his business spirit during his American tour by closing it with a concert in a department store.

"Salome," however, is the work by which Strauss has created a sensation and refilled his coffers. Reviewers who witnessed it in Germany or New York (it has been barred from London and Paris) were convinced at once that heretofore Strauss' labor as a programme writer has been futile and that his original style is best adapted to opera where the scenes, the acting and all the stage accessories lend assistance in forming the mental picture and sensation which the music strives to interpret.

He has no affectations or peculiarities of manner.

## WIFE OF NEW CABINET MEMBER

Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, wife of the recently appointed secretary of commerce and labor, the latest addition to the list of cabinet hostesses, made her first appearance in the White House receiving line on New Year's day.

Mrs. Straus brings to her new position a wide social experience, gathered in foreign lands. As the wife of the American minister to Turkey, she enjoyed a pleasant reputation as a clever, cordial woman of winning personality and unaffected manner.

She is the mother of two charming daughters, both of whom are married and a young son, still in a college preparatory school.

Mrs. Straus entered at once very heartily into the duties of her new position, her strenuous period of househunting at a very awkward season of the year resulting in the leasing of the house recently built for former Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson for their only son. A commodious structure, built in the Italian style, it has for distinguishing features a beautiful ballroom and a series of reception rooms and a banquet hall quite the equal of anything in Washington.

The house occupies a commanding site in the aristocratic residence section, and is popularly known as the "pink palace," owing to its style of architecture and the pink marble facings, which render it rather unusual.

Mrs. Straus, who looks forward to a delightful first season at the national capital, has won the admiring comments of her associates by the executive ability displayed in entering into possession of an absolutely new home, and within less than a fortnight observing her regular "at home" as calmly as any "seasoned" householder in the community.

Mrs. Straus' first appearance as a hostess in Washington was marked by her New Year's reception, which was one of the most attractive and charming of the day.

## SEEKS FATHER'S PLACE

Arthur Pue Gorman, son of the famous Maryland senator, will keep a deathbed promise to his father by trying to defeat Gov. Edwin Warfield for the United States senate. The last days of the elder Gorman were embittered by the alleged wrongs inflicted by Warfield and the son promised to avenge him.

Money will be no object in the campaign, which is inspired by the wife of the late senator. She inherited wealth, supposed to be millions, left by the dead statesman. The feeling of young Gorman against Gov. Warfield is bitter. Warfield worked with the elder Gorman's state organization in an obscure office until the former reached the governorship.

Then the governor became independent, appointing opponents of the organization to office, and defeated Gorman in the latter's declining days by vetoing his pet measure to disfranchise the negroes of Maryland.

Young Gorman first came into notice three years ago when his father was in Europe. The young man had wanted his party's support for the state senate, but his father had expressed the opinion that he would better be sent to the house of delegates. The son took matters into his own hands and after a fight in the convention became the nominee for senator from Howard county and won the election by one of the largest majorities ever received by any Democratic candidate.

During the session of 1904 he took no very active part on the floor of the senate. In 1906 he at once assumed the leadership and held the place through some of the most bitter fights ever fought in Maryland's legislative halls.

The greatest service he rendered the state was the passage of a resolution, offered by himself, for the investigation of the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. This resulted in a complete rout of the corporation legislators and the gain by the state of \$2,500,000 for its holdings in the property of the road and reduced the state taxes from 23 cents to 16 cents on \$100.

Young Gorman is a successful attorney.

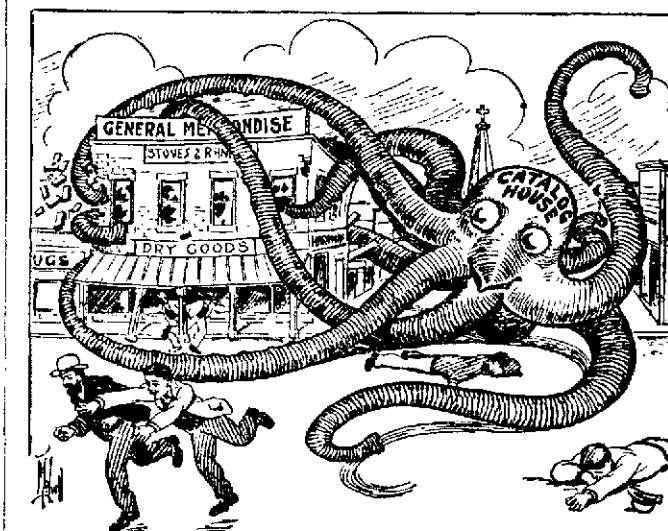
## ADMIRAL SIGSBEE RETIRED

Rear Admiral Charles Dwight Sigbee, who was recently retired from the command of the League Island navy yard and station under the age limit of naval service law, and whose fame is best preserved to the American people through his marvelous initiative and coolness after the Maine, of which he was in command at the time, was destroyed in Havana harbor, was born in Albany, N. Y., January 16, 1845, the son of Nicholas and Agnes Orr Sigbee. He was educated at Annapolis, the United States Naval Academy, entering in 1863, his career there being a most promising one. He was married in 1870 to Eliza Rogers Lockwood, the daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood. He served with credit, after his graduation, in the civil war under Admiral Farragut in operations during 1863-65. After the war he was sent to the China station for four years, and in 1869 he returned to become an instructor in Annapolis and afterward headed several departments there. From 1874-78 he was in command of the Blake, a coast survey steamer, and so important were the results of his investigations that several governments honored him with medals and honorary degrees. He commanded later the Kearsarge, Dale, Constellation, Portsmouth, Maine, St. Paul and Texas. During the Spanish war he commanded the St. Paul, auxiliary war vessel, and was advanced by act of congress for extraordinary heroism from his captivity to become a rear admiral. He has written several notable and original works on deep sea topics, which are considered standards by the naval authorities of many countries.



**To Domesticate a Cat.**  
It is said that an unfailing remedy for a cat that will not acclimatize itself to a new home is to grease its feet thoroughly with butter and put it down the cellar. When it has licked its feet clean it will be thoroughly domesticated and will cause no further trouble by running away.

**Marriage Days in Italy.**  
In Italy Sunday is usually selected for the marriage of those persons who have never been married before. Widows, however, in accordance with an old custom, usually choose Saturday.



Like the terrible devil fish the catalogue house is death to everything that gets within its grasp. Once its death-dealing tentacles have wound around your community, there is no escape. Are you assisting the greedy monster by sending your dollar to the mail order house.

All of these cost him 75 cents. He was not experienced at putting spring wagons together and he didn't do a very good job of it, for one of the seats refused to sit in the right place and he had to get a local blacksmith to help him fix it. This cost him another half dollar and delayed him so much that he and the boy had to go to the hotel for their dinners; an additional expense of 70 cents. So before he got his team hitched to the wagon it cost him \$73.90, allowing him a saving of \$1.10, which was very stingy pay for the time he had lost. Of the amount he spent for the wagon, only \$1.95 remained in Boone county. The railroads and the mail order house got the rest of it.

In the meantime his neighbor, Mr. Jones, bought the \$75 wagon from the local dealer, who made a profit of \$16 on the sale. As the vehicle was already assembled and there were no extra parts or tools to buy, the amount paid for the wagon represented all of the cost to Mr. Jones. The dealer spent the \$16 profit for a new sign on his building; the sign painter hired a carpenter to repair the roof on his house; the carpenter paid his bill at the butcher's and the butcher bought a hog from Mr. Jones. And so the \$16 kept going in the county until a farmer, with the mail order habit got hold of it. He sent it to Chicago and it never came back.

But this wasn't the last of the two purchases. A few weeks after the two wagons were bought, Mr. Brown's boy and Mr. Jones' boy, driving the new vehicles, met on the country road. They drove too close to each other and a smash-up resulted. The weakest part of each wagon gave way; an axle on the mail order product was broken and a doubletree on the other was smashed. Both breaks were plainly because of defective construction. Mr. Jones took his broken doubletree to town the next day and the dealer gave him a new one. Mr. Brown attempted to explain to the Chicago firm that the axle would not have broken if it had not been defective and coupled this explanation with a request for a new part, but after several weeks of correspondence with the piece as far away as at the beginning, he gave it up and bought the axle himself. This experience told Mr. Brown why he should trade with home merchants instead of patronizing the mail order houses.

In Boone county and in every other county there are many who send thousands of dollars out of the county every year, without ever considering

## New Use for Tights and Shoes Worn by Famous Actresses—Phelps Stokes and Wife Abandon Settlement Work for Social Cause—Other Notes from the Metropolis.

NEW YORK.—One of the oddest flats in New York city is on the upper West side, not far from the Manhattan street station of the subway. It resides in the elegant if expressive title of the "Sobriety Museum." It is tenanted by Mr. Ephes W. Sargent, who some years ago began to pick up theatrical souvenirs and who increased his collection until it is unlike anything else in town. The most striking feature of the apartment is the portiere of tights between the dining-room and library. Pauline Hall, Vernona Jarreau, Charidiah Simpson, Truly Shattuck, Emma Carus, Belle Gold and half a dozen others contributed to the collection, which is caught up on either side with grubby pink, white and black striped stockings contributed by Sallie Stemmler. They were worn by her in a vaudeville sketch and are quite the most impossible things imaginable.



In one corner of the room a dainty satin apron with lace insertions, worn by Lillian Russell in her Weber & Fields' days, occupies a prominent place. A notable feature is a date of stage shoes running completely around the parlor. It comprises every style of stage shoe, from the half ounce dancing slipper to the 22 ounce shoe. The smallest shoe in the collection is that of Josephine Coban, a dainty dancing shoe of black kid, a full half inch smaller than a shoe worn by one of the smallest of the Lilliputians' company. There are steam-heated slippers from serpentine dancers, such as Papina, side by side with the dainty French creations of Fougere, the straw sandals of Ten lehl, the magician, and a cloth of gold slipper worn by Elsie de Wolfe. Ada Lewis' slipper is as tough in looks as the parts she used to play. A slipper from one of the mid-west "honk-tonks" hangs beside a dainty pair worn by one of the genuinely original Florida state girls, while "Sitters" Oakley's clumsy dog hangs between a blue beaded mocasin worn by Sitting Bull and a quilt-decorated affair worn by one of the Mesdames Sitting Bull.

A cabinet in one corner was used in one of the productions of the old Lyceum theater, and scarcely suggests its picture frame molding and stamped paper origin, while a glazed cabinet contains a heterogeneous collection, ranging from an inkstand owned by Gen. Santa Anna, the Mexican patriot, and pass-out checks to Ford's theater used the night of Lincoln's assassination, to dressed fleas from New Orleans and a Turk's head made by Goldin, the magician, out of a napkin cleverly folded. A two-quart candy jar is very nearly full of seat coupons, telling of shows good and bad.

All told the collection consists of more than 2,000 souvenirs, and the history of most of them can be readily recalled by the owner.

## MILLIONAIRE AND WIFE QUIT SETTLEMENT WORK.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, who was Rose Pastor, a clearmaker, have abandoned their settlement work on the East side in New York, and will become active missionaries for the Social Democratic cause.

"So long as there remains this inherent injustice in the mis-guided industrial system, which makes people poor, and then sees that they are kept so," they say, they have found their work can do little or no effective good.

"The idle rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no really good purpose so long as the unjust social system remains," is another reason advanced by Mrs. Stokes for their abandonment of a task which has made them known throughout the country.

When Mr. Stokes, son of a millionaire New York family, took up settlement work in New York, after leaving college, he met Rose Pastor, then writing for a Jewish newspaper and working in one of the settlements. She had formerly been a clearmaker in Cleveland, O. He married her, gave up his rich home, and went to live with her in a five-room flat in the heart of the lower East side.

In explaining their action, Mrs. Stokes issued the following statement: "My husband and I are no longer engaged in settlement work because, through the attitude of such institutions—well meaning and kindly as the spirit of those engaged in the work may be—people are blinded to the real issues. The idle rich are blind to the fact that a donation to charity or philanthropy can serve no really good purpose, so long as the unjust social system remains, which legalizes the taking of great wealth by the idle.

"The oppressed are blind to the fact that settlements, churches, and similar institutions can do little real good so long as there remains the injustice inherent in the industrial system which makes and keeps people poor. We are now most actively engaged in speaking to awaken earnest men and women everywhere to a recognition of the real facts and the real issues."

## BLIND GIRLS TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARDS.

Miss Hanna Isaacs, the blind telephone operator of Lebaon hospital, the Bronx, has been requested to teach a class of blind girls the art of manipulating a telephone switchboard. She is going to do this at the suggestion of an officer of the telephone company, who has agreed to hire the blind operators immediately if they show anything like Miss Isaacs' proficiency.

Miss Isaacs was taken to the hospital three years ago to have an operation performed on her eyes. At that time her sight was failing. Before the operation could be performed, however, she suffered from blood poisoning, and it was necessary to take out both her eyes.

The unfortunate young woman had neither relatives nor friends. She had become a general favorite at the hospital, and Superintendent William Daub planned to keep her and make some easy berth for her. At that time the hospital did not have a telephone switchboard, and as one was going to be put in one of the surgeons suggested that the blind girl learn to operate it. The switchboard was put in and it has ten trunk wires and 10 extensions.

The girl learned to operate it in two days with such skill and splendid precision that everyone who watched her work was amazed. She also learned to operate a typewriter, and now handles all the correspondence for Superintendent Daub.

A few weeks ago the young woman was invited to attend one of Helen Keller's lectures at the Waldorf, and after Miss Keller spoke she told of her experience as a telephone operator. Before this Superintendent Tucker of the telephone company had taken a deep interest in the girl, and proposed that she teach a class of blind girls to become telephone operators. She was delighted with the idea, and will begin her new work next week.

## BEGGERS CONTINUALLY HOUNDING MRS. SAGE.

Mrs. Russell Sage is practically in a state of siege at her country home at Lawrence, L. I., because of the importunities of applicants for her bounty.

So persistent have been the demands upon her, not only by special messengers and by mail but by those who hope to obtain a personal interview, that she is almost deprived of out-of-door recreation.

Scores of these beggars who would extort from her some promise or gift of money for either real or fancied needs lie in wait outside the grounds, and outposts are maintained by men and women who trust to luck that fortune may favor them in their appeals.

Mrs. Sage has been in a quandary whether to remain in Lawrence or come into the city to live, but close personal friends have advised her to remain where she is. For, as one of them remarked: "Mrs. Sage is hounded to death in the country, but she wouldn't know a moment's peace were she to move to New York."

Mrs. Sage has, according to the statement of this same friend, determined that she will grant an interview to no one, that she will neither speak with any one not an intimate friend or who does not come accompanied from her attorney, Henry W. de Forest. Her servants have been instructed to this effect.

"As a matter of fact," said this friend, "Mrs. Sage is beginning to feel herself persecuted, and things have come to such a state that she hesitates to go abroad either alone or with friends."



# Champion Fisher of the World



THE PELICAN AT HOME

Probably few visitors to the zoos of our larger cities who see the pelicans solemnly sitting round their small, round, concrete pond, which has to do duty for their native lagoon, know that these great birds, so unique in many ways, still live in a wild state and nest within the confines of Europe. Their large size, heavy, unwieldy-looking bodies enormous beaks with the curious pouch, and general aspect, give the idea of remote parts of the earth. Vast African lakes, surrounded by deserts, or the stramy, fever-laden banks of tropical rivers, where the alligators crawl among the mangroves are the haunts one naturally associates with the pelican. One thinks of it instinctively as the "pelican of the wilderness," and, as such, it is with difficulty thought of as an inhabitant of Europe in this twentieth century. Their European haunts are, however, as may be supposed, much off the beaten track, and the ornithologist desirous of making their acquaintance must be prepared for rough travelling and rough living, and also for a certain element of risk.

R. B. Lodge, an English naturalist, tells of an expedition which he made to the "pelican country."

From information received, he says, I had hoped to find pelicans in Montenegro; but though I searched carefully the lake given me as a locality, nothing was seen of them. Purple herons were beginning to nest, and marsh-birds were very abundant, besides several species of duck. One pigmy cormorant was passed, but no pelicans. Nor did it seem a suitable place for them. Here, as I was wading deep water in search of a carrier's nest, I caught alive in my hand a male little bittern as it crouched on the surface of the water. Some days later I saw for the first time *Pelecanus crispus* in a wild state. Three of the great birds flew past, and later I saw several fishing and resting on the sand. We could not, however, approach them near enough for a photograph, even with the telephoto lens.

Travelling to a point farther south pelicans were found plentiful enough; in fact, we could see them with a good glass from the windows of my host's house. There were generally a dozen or so fishing or resting on the small islets in the lagoon. But they were very difficult to approach, and as soon as I saw them I began to doubt whether any of them bred there. They were nearly all of them immature birds; and though we put in a fortnight's real hard work wading all over the lagoon, and visiting all the islands and reed-beds, we failed to find any trace of a nesting-place. Our doubts were confirmed by the local fishermen who declared that they had not nested there for many years. We tried lying in wait for them, driving them, stalking them and setting the electric camera for them, leaving it out all night in the hope of catching them in the early morning. But all our efforts were of no avail.

At this point the map was studied in the hope of finding some likely locality, and finally, we determined to ride to some distant lakes and lagoons, taking a few necessities on a pack-horse, enough to last us three or four days. After sleeping two nights, one at the house of a Bey, who regaled us with a lamb roasted whole, and the interminable courses of a Turkish dinner, and sent us on our way with two of his armed retainers as guides and guards, and another at the house of a well-to-do peasant, we finally, on the third morning, after riding through most difficult country, found the pelicans' nesting-place. As we sat, each in the bottom of a rude dug-out canoe, propelled by a Turkish fisherman, we could see in the distance a line of white objects on the horizon. These, they told us, were the pelicans on their nests. Welcome sight. When we could begin to make them out through our glasses, they appeared to be in front of some tamarisk bushes on the shore. But afterwards we found that instead of being on the farther shore, as we had supposed, they were on two small, low, sandy islets, bare of any vegetation more than one foot high. After taking a few photographs with the limited number of plates brought with us, and securing several clutches of eggs, we hurried back with the intention of coming again with a better supply of photographic needs.

series, and a tent. By riding hard we did the journey in a day and a-half, and immediately set to work to make our preparations, so that we were able to start back the following morning, preceded by two pack-horses.

Early next morning we were again afloat, and after paddling across the lagoon, a distance of perhaps a couple of miles, I was landed on the back of one of the islands and left alone with the pelicans for six hours. By not harrying them and moving quietly and slowly there was no great difficulty in gradually approaching them. They soon seemed to recognize, as do most birds if treated judiciously, that there was no danger, and after a while I was working away within 12 yards or 15 yards without causing them any undue alarm. At last I was within reach of these great birds which had eluded me so long, and could watch them solemnly sitting on their nests and feeding their half-grown young. These young were curious objects, as big as geese, covered with a short dirty white down, with leaden-colored feet and beaks, and small pouches of the same dull color. There were many bigger ones swimming about nearly as large as their parents. Walking about among the pelicans in the most familiar and impudent manner were several hooded crows and Mediterranean herring-gulls. The fishermen told us that the eagles frequently came to eat the young pelicans; and hard by the nearly devoured carcass of a half-grown pelican we picked up the flight feather of an imperial eagle. These fishermen might naturally be expected to look upon the pelicans as rivals in business; in fact, I had been told that Turkish fishermen destroy the eggs and nests whenever they can. But we found on the contrary, to our surprise, that they had a sort of superstitious regard or reverence for them, and were most unwilling to have any of them injured or killed.

## SCHOOL FOR COLONIAL WIVES.

Some Such Institution Needed, Says English Writer.

The colonial man is not surprised that the home man does not marry. He thinks less and less each year of coming home for a wife himself. Or he comes home full of hope and gladness, with a nice little round sum saved for the furnishing and beautifying of a certain colonial home that only awaits the woman to make it his paradise—to go back a little sadder, a little wiser, with a lonely feeling that probably there will be no home in the real sense to the end, because there are not enough of the right sort to go round. And whose is the fault? It is the mother, who, half-consciously and half-unconsciously, instills in her girls that it is fatal to marry a poor man and appear a failure in the eyes of her friends? Is it an unworthy spirit, fostered in boarding schools, that success lies solely in marrying a well-to-do man? Is this why so many capable, misguided girls wait for the well-to-do man who never comes, only to be more or less burdensome spinsters to the end? One almost wishes there could be schools for colonial wives. There is such an immense satisfaction to be gained out of those "artful contrivances" for comfort, which is immeasurably superior to the satisfaction of squeezing a silk lining out of a very limited allowance, and, after much anxious thought, renovating last year's hat to look like a new one. And so much of it is going begging! The men are afraid, and the girls are afraid, and the spirit of the at-home marriageable girl is all wrong.—From "Friends in Council" in T. P.'s Weekly in London.

## Trees Hidden for Centuries.

Workmen who were deepening the River Main, near Karlsruhe, recently discovered the trunks of six great oak trees buried in the bed of the stream. The wood is very hard and has turned the color of ebony. It proved to be a valuable discovery, as the wood can be employed for inlaying purposes. German authorities say that the trees have probably lain submerged between 1,000 and 1,500 years.

**Tramps Winter in Chicago.**  
It is estimated that 20,000 tramps are wintering in Chicago.

## THE SUCCULENT MINCE-PIE.

Ingredients Needed For This Most Appetizing Winter Dessert.

Weigh after it is chopped three pounds lean, tender beef. Add to it a pound and a quarter of suet, chopped and freed from strings, six pounds tart apples, preferably Baldwins or greenings, chopped, six pounds sugar, four pounds seeded raisins, three pounds currants washed and dried, one-half pound citron cut in thin shreds, three pints sweet cider, one quart of stock in which the meat was boiled, three pints cider boiled down thick, three tablespoonfuls powdered cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls cloves, one teaspoonful each mace, allspice and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls salt, one teaspoonful white pepper, one pint molasses, three pints jelly and as much more juice of preserves or jelly as the housewife may elect. Brandy, sherry or rose water may be added at the last if desired. Chopped prunes are deemed better than currants by some cooks, while candied orange or lemon peel, a little cold tea or coffee may always be added with advantage. This mince meat may be scalded before putting in the brandy or simply canned in glass jars or stone pots without cooking. Its richness insures its keeping. For the flat dweller, with no store room facilities, this amount of mince meat might have to be halved or quartered, but with a good cellar or cold storage room the amount will be found just about right to last the winter for the average family with normal appetites.

## TO SERVE WITH ROAST BEEF.

New England Yorkshire Pudding a Palatable Accessory.

I often wished to have on my table the famous pudding which accompanies "the roast beef of Old England," but in my modern American kitchen I had no way of suspending a roast over the batter while cooking. Besides, my taste ran to light fluffy things made with baking powder, and my one attempt at using the old English recipe for Yorkshire pudding turned out a heavy, soggy affair. One day I used a little ingenuity with my recipe and since then the pudding has been a welcome addition to a roast beef course in my home. I take a pint of sweet milk, a pinch of salt, three beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough flour to make a batter of the consistency of pancake batter. I pour about one-fourth of a cupful of hot gravy from the roast into a hot dripping pan, put the batter in, letting the fat gravy spread to the sides of the pan, and then I scatter more gravy over the batter in little puddles, and bake it 20 minutes in a hot oven. Cut into squares with a heated knife and served with the roast beef as hot as possible, it is very palatable.—Housekeeper.

## To Clean Rag Rugs.

A rag rug, after months of hard usage, should be thoroughly beaten, then hung up on the clothesline and a full force of water from a garden hose should be turned on it. After the rug is well dampened, a washing powder must be rubbed into the tufting and the water continued until the water that runs off begins to look clear. Let it drain well, then turn on a third stream for a final rinse. Leave it on the line until dry. Unbleached cotton and linen can be bleached in a similar manner and save much labor. Pin the cotton securely on the line, drench it thoroughly with the hose and leave it hanging; as soon as it is dry renew the spraying.

## Tea Cake.

Sift four cupfuls of dried flour into a bowl and chop into it a scant cupful of butter. Dissolve half a yeast cake in four tablespoonfuls of warm water and stir it into two cupfuls of milk, or enough to make a soft dough. Roll this out into a sheet and cut into cakes as large as a tea plate and less than half an inch thick. Set them, covered lightly, in a warm place until they have nearly trebled in thickness. Bake in a floured pan. Keep them covered for 20 minutes, then brown.

Run a sharp knife around the edge, tear the cake open, butter and serve upon a plate lined and covered with a heated napkin.

## Jack London as a Cook.

Jack London's recipe for the cooking of wild duck is so simple that it just misses attaining the distinction of being the easiest cooking formula known: "Stuff the duck with a bunch of celery, or spread the interior of the carcass liberally with celery salt. Then roast for 14 minutes." If you are duly exact about following this rule your duck will be blood rare, and, if you will do nothing to it save dust it with salt and paprika, it will simply melt in your mouth.—February Bohemian.

## Postage Stamps.

It is often desired to separate postage stamps that are stuck together without destroying the gum. This can be done by dipping the stamps in water for a few seconds only, shaking off the excess of water and heating with a match as much as possible without burning.

The heat expands the water between the stamps and separates them, so that they can be easily pulled apart and are ready for use.

## Salted Dressing.

Two cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls corn starch, moistened with some of the milk, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one small tablespoon of dry mustard, three eggs beaten well, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of vinegar.

## Oldest of the Iroquois Indians



This woman is 105 years old and is still the oracle of her tribe on the Iroquois Indian reservation in Western New York.

## WEATHER IN CYCLES.

MISSOURI PROPHET PREDICTS BY DATA OF YEARS.

Each Decade Much Like One Before—Mild Winter Means Big Wheat Crop, But Visitation of Locusts Is Due in Summer.

Macon, Mo.—Macon has a weather prophet whose forecasts seem to hit the bull's-eye. In the latter part of August, 1906, he made this statement, and files of the local papers verify it:

"This will be a fine year to sow wheat. But it must be in before the 20th of September; it will be useless to do any planting after that. We are going to have a mild winter, and that means a big wheat yield."

This weather soothsayer's name is August T. Glahn. He is about 55, and operates a 200-acre farm east of Macon. Such confidence have the farmers of Macon and Shelby counties in Mr. Glahn's forecasts that they planted many thousands of acres of wheat in excess of the normal acreage.

And so far the weather has borne out Mr. Glahn's predictions to the letter. The winter in these parts has been one of unusual mildness, with frequent springlike rains. The thermometer has rarely gone lower than 25 above zero, and has more often hovered about 50.

Mr. Glahn uses no wizard's wand, no crystal globes, and no occult aid of any sort to tell a year in advance what Uncle Sam's weather observer will report. He carries with him a little book, well-thumbed with the passing years, and full of interesting data compiled from 66 years back on down to date.

Mr. Glahn's father was the first historian. He took a notion that the weather came in cycles, and his object was to learn the extent of those cycles. After 11 years of close observation of his weather diary, he came to the conclusion that the seasons repeated themselves every decade; that each year in a decade had a brand of weather peculiar to itself.

Now and then, in a long while, there was a break—a cog slipped somewhere in the universe. But such things were rare. The harmony of

the years was as the assurance of the salvation to the just. What happened in 1845 was bound to happen in 1855. There was no getting around it. The diary was continued on until the twentieth century, the son taking up the work when the father passed into a land where the storms of life do not trouble. Now the younger historian, getting well along in years, has, he claims, demonstrated his father's theory beyond any sort of doubt, and he is giving his farmer friends the benefit of it.

"The harvest of this year will be dry," said Mr. Glahn. "The sevens have been almost uniformly dry since 1810, and are fine years for small grain. This year will be good for peaches, and also the year following, including 1906, this will give us three good peach years in succession. The sevens and eights are always fine for this fruit."

"But there is one ominous fight for us this year. There will be a visitation of locusts, which will last about six weeks. The locusts come every 13 years without fail. The record shows that they were here in 1842, 1855, 1868, 1881 and 1894. That puts them due in 1907.

"Being forewarned, however, the farmer can turn his hogs and chickens into his orchards, and they will eat up the pests nearly as fast as they germinate. The locusts have never done near as much damage in this section as the grasshopper and are not to be dreaded as much."

"Unless in unusually large numbers they will not eat small grain. They devour the slender stalks of wheat, but don't touch the stronger stalks. They will appear in the latter part of May and disappear about the 1st of August. The hogs should be turned into the orchards during April. The locusts make fine feed for hogs and chickens. They like them and thrive wonderfully on the insects."

"Corn will do fairly well, but may not be quite up to the average. Next September will be a little too dry for that grain. Wheat is the thing for the husbandman to stick to in 1907 if he has the right character of soil to develop it. The season is bound to do the rest."

## Briar Wood Pipe Material.

Increasing American Purchases of the Italian Supply.

Washington.—Complying with the request of a Kentucky firm as to the manner of getting out briar wood blocks in Italy, Consul James A. Smith, of Leghorn, submits the following information:

"The larger part of the Italian briar wood is found along the Mediterranean coast, extending from Savona on the north to Calabria on the south; the Ligurian Riviera, Tuscany, Umbria, the Roman provinces, the three provinces of Calabria, as well as the islands of Corsica and Sardinia furnishing an abundant supply. The work of excavating the root of the briar wood tree is carried on from October until the end of May. A kind of grubbing spade with one sharp edge for cutting away the large billet or heart of the root (the valuable part) from the surrounding small roots is used in this work. The billet is known as the clocco. After being thoroughly cleaned and trimmed, it is brought to the mill and by means of circular saws cut into small blocks corresponding roughly to the shape of a pipe bowl and stem. These blocks are of various sizes, depending upon the dimension and shape of the clocco. Afterward they are immersed in boiling water for a period of about 12 hours and then thoroughly dried.

"This process completed, they are sorted, (the imperfect pieces being

thrown aside), placed in large jute bags, and are then ready for shipment. The waste pieces unsuitable for pipes are sold for firewood, being an excellent material for this purpose. Exportations of briar wood from this district to the United States have shown a decided increase during the past few years. In 1906, 11,904 bales were shipped, with a value of over \$100,000, while during the first nine months of 1906 nearly 16,000 bales, with a value of over \$125,000, were exported from Leghorn.

## Bible in New Language.

London.—A polyglot printing house here which published the Lord's prayer in 400 languages has been asked by a missionary in central Africa to print the grammar of a new language he has discovered. The missionary had to draw and send sketches of the letters. The grammar is on the Odenford system and the missionary intends to teach the natives of the jungle to read and write.

## Sues Railroad 2,140 Times.

Applenton, Wis.—Henry Miller, a farmer, has begun 2,140 suits against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company for \$21,400, or ten dollars for each locomotive that has crossed his farm since he advised the railroad company to construct a culvert and crossing. The complaints in these cases all about \$200 each.

## TO BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

Improvements That Are Planned at the National Capital.

Two distinct movements are now under way for the improvement of the capital city of this republic. One of these is for the purpose of gradually doing away with the slums and insanitary conditions which are to be found in Washington's back alleys. While hardly more than a beginning has been accomplished, the work of removing dilapidated, unwholesome shacks and hovels seem at least to be making some progress. It is to be hoped that it can be pushed more rapidly in the future.

The other scheme consists of a plan to appropriate ten millions to purchase outright and devote to governmental uses a tract of some 2,000,000 square feet lying below Pennsylvania avenue and between the Capitol grounds and the White House. It is pointed out that many of the department buildings are overcrowded; that the government is expending large sums in rent for space in inadequate and insecure structures, and that the ground which it is desired to buy would furnish abundant room on which to erect stately public buildings in architectural harmony. The execution of this policy would undoubtedly add signally to the impressiveness of the capital. It is also asserted, apparently with some reason, that it would be far cheaper to buy it now than to wait until it is imperatively required, when its present owners will be pretty sure to put prices up.

In any event, congress, while it should not sanction waste or extravagance, should deal with the needs of Washington in a spirit of judicious liberality, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. The historic community on the Potomac has superb facilities for development into a center worthy in all respects of its political status. Negligently economy regarding its requirements would be short sighted and foolish.

## POWER OF COUNTRY PRESS.

Utterances Carry Much Weight at Washington.

"The power of the country press in Washington surprises me," said a middle west congressman last winter. "During my two terms I have been impressed with it constantly. I doubt if there is a single calm utterance in any paper in the United States that does not carry some weight in Washington among the members of congress. You might think that what some little country editor says does not amount to anything, but it means a great deal more than most people realize. When the country editor, who is looking after nothing but the county printing, gives expression to some rational idea about a national question, the man off here in congress knows that it comes from the grass roots. The lobby, the big railroad lawyers and that class of people realize the power of the press, but they hate it. I have heard them talk about it and shake their heads and say: 'Too much power there!' The press is more powerful than money."

This was not said in flattery, but because he had seen on congressmen's desks the heaps of country weeklies, and he knew how closely they were read, writes Charles M. Harger, in the Atlantic. The small editorial paragraph tells the politician of the condition in that paper's community, for he knows that it is put there because the editor has gathered the idea from some one whom he trusts as a leader—and the politician knows approximately who that leader is. So the country editor often exerts a power of which he knows little.

## An Exciting Visit.

Swapping stories is a frequent amusement with actors in their dressing rooms at the theater, during waits in the play between acts. Henry Kolker, of "The Three of Us" company, told the following story the other night of an old colored woman he knew down in Virginia, who made her first and only trip to Washington.

"I've been mighty troubled, Mr. Kolker, since you was heah," she said. "I've been to Washin'. Der railroad had a 'scursion. Took you dar' an' back for a dollar. I gets to Washin' all right, 'bout 'leven o'clock. It's jes' gran'."

"What did you do, auntie, in Washin'? I suppose you saw the capitol and the treasury building, where all of Uncle Sam's money is kept," asked Mr. Kolker.

"Didn't see as much as I might 'count' on crowds. I jes' staid in de depo' on er bench 'till tree o'clock, when it wuz time to go home," she said.

**Darkey's Second Thought.**  
Senator Depew's automobile ran into a dirt cart at Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, at Washington, and the darkey driving the cart was thrown to the street.

"No, suh, I ain't hurt," the darkey said, clambering back on the seat of his dirt cart. "I ain't hurt a bit."

"Well, if there's any trouble, notify Senator Depew," some one in the automobile said to the darkey.

"Lordy! Lordy! I've jest about dead," the driver yelled on learning the ownership of the motor car. "I've got pains in mah haid and back something dreadful, and I've got a misery in mah side what's awful."

He complained so much after hearing that Senator Depew owned the motor car that a policeman called an ambulance and sent him to the hospital.



## Ada Evening News

OTIS B. WEAVER, Editor and Owner  
HOWARD PARKER, Associate Editor  
B. O. BROWN, Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail matter March 24, 1904, at the post office at Ada, Indian Territory under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

For United States Senator  
HENRY M. FURMAN  
M. L. TURNER

For Congress  
CHARLEY D. CARTER  
D. H. LINEBAUGH  
F. W. SKILLERN  
E. P. HILL  
CHAS. E. McPHERREN

For State Representative,  
RANDOLPH LAURENCE.

For State Treasurer  
J. A. MENEFEE

For District Judge  
A. T. WEST

For Circuit Judge  
EUGENE E. WHITE

For Clerk of Supreme Court  
E. C. PATTON

For County Judge  
J. P. WOOD  
A. M. CROXTON  
JOEL TERRELL

For County Attorney  
ROBT. WIMBISH  
B. C. KING

For Sheriff  
ROBERT NESTER  
A. A. (GUS) BOBBITT  
L. E. (LEM) MITCHELL  
JAMES D. GAAR  
J. E. (ED) FUSSELL

For County Clerk  
C. A. (CHARLIE) POWERS  
W. S. (SAM) KERR  
H. WOODARD  
M. F. DEW.

For District Clerk  
W. T. COX

For County Treasurer  
J. C. CATES  
C. K. DAVENPORT  
J. K. SCROGGIN

For Register of Deeds  
A. C. BRAY  
GARY KITCHENS  
C. C. HARGIS  
A. L. MILES.

For County Coroner  
DR. JOHN W. DAVENPORT

For County Surveyor

For Supt. of Public Instruction  
BASCOM T. LAWSON

For County Commissioners

or Justice of the Peace, Ada Precinct  
W. H. NETTLES  
H. J. BROWN

For Constable Ada Precinct  
CHARLES A. THOMAS  
SID RIEDEL

CITY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
(Election Tuesday, April 2)

For Mayor  
C. O. BARTON

For Alderman, 1st Ward  
J. T. CONN  
M. D. TIMBERLAKE.

For Alderman, 2nd Ward  
T. J. CHAMBLESS  
W. H. MARKHAM.

For Alderman, 3rd Ward  
A. J. DEATON  
J. T. SUTTON.

For Alderman, 4th Ward:  
R. T. KERR  
W. C. LEE.

For City Treasurer  
S. W. HILL

For City Attorney  
THOMAS P. HOLT

For City Recorder, Ass't and Collector  
JESSE WARREN

For City Marshal  
R. C. (DICK) COUCH

For Street Commissioner of Ada  
E. S. COLLINS

## Put Your Loose Dollars on Deposit

Open an account with us—deposit all the cash you don't actually need and you will be surprised how your account will grow.

## 1ST NAT'L BANK

## LOCAL NEWS

### Tell Or Telephone It

If you have visitors and are not ashamed of them—phone number 4 or tell the reporter so. Do likewise if members of your family or neighbors depart or arrive. Don't be bashful.

Mrs. Hopgood was in from Center shopping.

W. E. Little was in the city from Stonewall.

Gus T. Shaffner of Stroud, Okla., is in the city.

D. Kreitzer, of Guthrie, is among the visitors.

T. J. Chambliss has returned from Kansas City.

Alton Kile returned from a business visit in Konawa.

Mrs. Pool's little son is quite sick with the fever.

Herbert Morris, of the M. K. & T., was here overnight.

Ed Wandelohe went to Texas this morning for a short stay.

Miss Myrtle Cox, of Konawa, is a guest of Miss Aline Shands.

Ernest Pritchlynn, of The Harris, went to Ardmore to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Neathery last evening entertained the Forty-two Club.

Mesdames L. E. Franklin and L. N. Morris of Pittsburgh, were here shopping today.

Bert Finch and family of Foster, I. T., are visiting his sister, Mrs. J. L. Foster.

Buy the best corn and cotton planter made, the one seed drop. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Rev. G. W. Jefferson came up from Hickory to fill his appointment in North Ada.

T. Cowden, district manager of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., is here from Oklahoma City.

Judge W. G. Currie left last night for a week's visit with relatives in Memphis, Tenn.

C. K. Davenport, candidate for county treasurer, was in the metropolis from Frisco today.

J. P. Crawford, Esq., came in last afternoon from Paris, Texas, where he was on legal business.

## Millinery

MRS. J. G. FRENCH  
of St. Louis, will open  
Fashionable Millinery  
Department at Scott-  
Hoard old stand on

SATURDAY, MAR. 23.

Prices to suit customers. Please call.

## SNOW BRAND

Medium Priced  
Shoes for Men

\$3.50 to \$5.00

Our Snow \$5.00 guaranteed patent is the best shoe value ever offered for the money.

CHAPMAN

The Shoe Man

## When you want the best meal in the city come to the

## English Kitchen

We serve the best dinner in the city. Short Orders at all hours.

Our kitchen always open for your inspection—you can watch your order cooked, and know that what you get is what you order. Don't forget the place—THE ENGLISH KITCHEN.

FOR SALE—One fullblood Jersey cow. Apply to Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306-1td

When you want a nice fat chicken phone Judge Hilton, chicken specialist. 234-tf

Delicious ice cream at Foster's confectionery all day Sunday. Go or send for some. 306-1td pd

On St. Patrick's Day eat some of that good ice cream at Foster's confectionery. 306-1td-pd

Save one-half your cotton chopping by planting with the one seed drop. A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

FOR RENT:—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on E. 12th street—Mrs. M. T. Stevenson. 302-tf

Mrs. T. W. Kennedy, of Collins Academy, Stonewall, spent the night here on her way to Okmulgee.

Lee Eddleman left this afternoon for Oklahoma City on business of moment—from a sentimental standpoint.

It forces one cotton seed out at a time or sows them. The one seed planter. At A. L. Nettles. 2td-2tw

Judge A. T. West of Lehigh, who is meeting with much encouragement in his candidacy for district judge, is in the city today.

The following are noted among the guests at the Dorland. J. M. McKelvey, Roff, W. O. Knight, Tupelo; Burrell Hicks, Ardmore.

We have limited quantity of the celebrated Allen Long staple cotton seed for sale. Frierson Brothers.

Over Freeman & Co's store. 290-tf D & W.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ratliff have moved back to Ada from Stonewall. He will take charge of the law business here of Ratliff & Ratliff, his brother, L. D., having removed to Texas.

Wrinkles are age tellers. Drive them away by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's better than cosmetics. It does the business. 35c Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

He had no coat upon his back, But had one on his tongue.

And Rocky Mountain Tea, 'tis said, Kept him from being hung.

(Bad breath.) G. M. Ramsey.

It flows like fire through your veins; it does the work. If you're wasting away day by day, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. G. M. Ramsey.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen. Ready for occupancy April 1st. See Dr. J. R. Runyan. 306 twd delegates

### Shayed.

One light bay blazed-faced mare about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, branded J. T. bar on left shoulder, shod all around. Please notify J. H. Bullock, box 173, Ada, I. T. 305-2td-1tw

### St. Patrick's Day.

Besides being Sunday, tomorrow, the 17th, will be St. Patrick's Day. 'A wearin' of the green' will probably be more general than usual, for everybody will have time to dress up. Nothing will be too good for the Irish, and the Irish will be plentiful.

### Notice of Sale.

In the United States Court for the Southern District of the Indian Territory at Ada.

In Re-Estate of Ivy Brashears, Geo. W. Brashears, Guardian.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the United States Court in and for the Southern District of the Indian Territory, I will on the 20th day of April, 1907, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock in the afternoon in front of the United States Court house at Ada, Indian Territory, sell at public sale for not less than three-fourths of its appraised value, on credit of three months with bond from the purchaser, with good surety, to be approved by me and a lien on said property for the price, the following described property to-wit: The South one-half of the North one-half of the Southeast quarter; and the North half of the South one-half of the Southeast one quarter of section seventeen, Township two North range four East, containing eighty acres, that is a two-third interest in same of Ivy Brashears, minor heir of—Brashears, deceased, such being declared to be her interest by the proper order of the Court.

This the 15th day of March, 1907.  
Geo. W. Brashears,  
Guardian of Ivy Brashears.  
49-4tw

## GET WISE



And patronize our store. You should know that we have a most complete stock of goods in our line. We want YOUR patronage. Courteous treatment is a paramount issue with us. Try us.

In our store is an experienced and up-to-date pharmacist who will take pains to see that your prescriptions are filled just as your doctor would have them.

## GWIN, MAYS & CO.

The Druggists  
Successors to W. T. Nolan

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will steadily destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by all Druggists. Price 75c, per bottle.

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Salad Dishes, usually sold at 50c, for 25c. Bread dishes, unusually nice lot, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Cups and Saucers, gold decorated, semi porcelain, 60c a set. Dinner Plates of same goods, 60c a set.

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